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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 59-77 (10-25). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, Temp. 59-77 (10-25). LONDON: Variable, Temp. 46-59 (8-14). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, Temp. 46-59 (8-14). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 59-77 (10-25). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, Temp. 59-77 (10-25). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

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|---------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Austria | 4.9 | Libya | 5.8 | Spain | 15.0 |
| Belgium | 10.5 | Luxembourg | 10.5 | Sweden | 15.0 |
| Denmark | 10.5 | Norway | 10.5 | Switzerland | 15.0 |
| France | 10.5 | Portugal | 10.5 | Turkey | 15.0 |
| Germany | 10.5 | Romania | 10.5 | U.S. Army | 15.0 |
| Greece | 10.5 | Soviet Union | 10.5 | U.S. Navy | 15.0 |
| Ireland | 10.5 | Yugoslavia | 10.5 | | |
| Italy | 10.5 | | | | |
| Japan | 10.5 | | | | |
| Lebanon | 10.5 | | | | |

GOP Chiefs Reportedly Warn Nixon of Carswell Rejection

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Senate Republican leaders have told the White House that opponents of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell have enough votes to return the nomination to the Judiciary Committee.

U.S. leaders today said the administration got the word during intense backstage maneuvering for an agreement to set a definite time for a vote on the Carswell nomination and on a \$34.6 billion school-aid bill.

"We have informed the White House that there will be a move to rescind the nomination and that in our opinion the move will succeed—that there are not enough votes to defeat," the leadership source said.

A Senate Republican leader, not the source of the report, said in his opinion that such a recommended vote would be set for Monday April 6. Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., is committed to vote for Judge Carswell.



G. Harrold Carswell

Headcounts going on throughout the day by both opponents and proponents of the nomination spurred speculation that Judge Carswell might ask that his name be withdrawn if it appeared that recommitment to the

Senate Judiciary Committee would succeed.

A nomination or bill recommended to a committee rarely ever returns to the Senate floor again.

The disclosure of what the White House had been told came after liberal senators fighting the nomination of the 50-year-old Florida judge claimed that they did have enough votes to send the nomination back to committee.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., said that he was confident that "there will be sufficient votes in the Senate to deny Carswell confirmation."

Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., leader of the Carswell opponents in his party, said that he could count, within "one or two votes," enough senators opposed to return the nomination to the committee.

The strategy of trying to recommit the nomination has been developing for several days. Sen. Fred R. Harris, D., Okla., (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Big Four Meeting In Berlin

Numerous Issues At Talks Today

By David Binder

BERLIN, March 25 (UPI)—The four victorious powers of World War II—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—prepared to meet here tomorrow on the perennial Berlin problem.

The motives for this first meeting on Berlin in 11 years diverge sharply between East and West. But in a period when both sides are moving toward negotiations on a variety of political and military issues, there is a grain of hope that some useful accommodations might eventually be reached on Berlin, as well.

The contacts leading to tomorrow morning's meeting in the old Allied Control Council Building, on Elisenstrasse—a vestige of fleeting post-war Allied unity—began just a year ago in the wake of the last major East-West confrontation over Berlin.

At the time, the Soviet Union backed down from grave threats to impede air and land access to West Berlin. Isolated 110 miles inside Communist East Germany, in retaliation for the staging of the West German presidential election here.

Those two issues—access to West Berlin and the activity of Bonn politicians here—remain the principal bargaining points on the agenda of tomorrow's meeting.

There is still no plausible explanation why the Russians retreated from their threats, although it happened at a time of serious border clashes between the Soviet Union and China.

Relief and Delight

However, it is known that the relief and delight in Western Allied quarters over the sudden Soviet shift were the main factors prompting the diplomatic soundings that led to tomorrow's conference.

Last autumn the three Allies handed over identical notes in Moscow requesting a new round of Berlin talks on the following agenda:

Improvement of transit of persons and goods between West Berlin and West Germany; re-establishment of trade, transit and telephone lines between East and West Berlin and removal of discriminatory limitations on West Berliners and their economy, which have been subjected to continual pressure and harassment by East Germany over the last dozen years.

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FINAL WORDS—U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver uses an armchair for a podium as he makes a farewell speech just before leaving Paris. Listening at left are Mrs. Shriver and their two sons, Mark and Anthony.

De Gaulle Sends Flowers

Shriver Quits Paris for U.S., Calls Return Nixon's Decision

PARIS, March 25.—A huge bouquet of gladness was Gen. Charles de Gaulle's farewell to Ambassador and Mrs. Sargent Shriver as they left Paris for the United States today.

The flowers were brought by Col. Jean d'Esclapart, Gen. de Gaulle's aide-de-camp. "We have received," said Mr. Shriver, "a great honor."

The Shriver family and four of their five children flew out of Orly Airport aboard a Boeing-747 after 20 months of Paris residence.

"I would have gladly stayed on two, three or four years more," he said during the farewells. Last the French think he wanted to leave, he added that it was "President Nixon's decision."

The Shriver family was sent off by several French diplomatic friends, including Philip Habib, U.S. representative at the Paris peace talks, and members of the embassy. He finished his official farewells last week.

Asked whether he would seek the governorship of Maryland, he said he was "interested" in the possibilities, but he hadn't yet decided.

Watson Fears Trade War

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Arthur K. Watson, President Nixon's nominee as ambassador to France, said today he fears "we are on the brink of a trade war."

Mr. Watson, an International Business Machines Corp. executive, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he has long feared that the higher tariffs of the Common Market countries could result in counter-business by U.S. government and business.

"In some areas," he said, "the world has made a 180-degree turn from reciprocal trade," which he said he favors.

In response to a question about whether he had ever ventured an opinion on the size of U.S. forces in Europe, Mr. Watson said that in an appearance before the House Ways and Means Committee, he had expressed concern that the United States still had troops there after 25 years.

"It occurred to me that this extensive expenditure on military affairs might be a contributing cause," Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said.

Mr. Watson said he agreed it had a major impact.

Israelis Report Downing 4 MiGs Over Suez Canal

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, March 25 (UPI)—The Israeli Army spokesman said today that four Egyptian MiG-21 jet fighters were downed by Israeli jets in a morning air battle over the Suez canal. He said all Israeli planes returned to their base.

It was the heaviest Israeli loss in a single day since 11 planes were downed in an all-day series of battles six months ago. Israel says 80 Egyptian planes have been downed since the June 1967, war. The Israelis have lost 11 planes on the canal front in the same period, all but two brought down by ground fire. The Egyptians say they have destroyed nearly 350 Israeli fighters, a figure that may exceed Israel's combat strength.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said an Egyptian commando force tonight crossed the Suez Canal and blasted an Israeli Hawk missile site with mortars and surface-to-surface missiles. Reuters reported. The commando penetrated six miles east of the Bitter Lakes area in the southern sector of the canal, the spokesman said, and returned safely to base without encountering any resistance.

Successive explosions were set off in Israeli ammunition and rocket dumps, the spokesman said. The commando reported on their return that the Israeli defenders were taken by surprise and that their lack of resistance indicated they suffered heavy losses.

Today's air battle came during the first of three extensive air raids by Israeli assault aircraft along a 70-mile length of the canal from Qantara to Port Suez.

Radar stations, anti-aircraft sites and artillery positions were attacked by the Israeli jets, according to the official communiqué, in addition to "other targets up to a depth of 15 miles."

SAM Sites

It was not known if the other targets could be the Soviet-made SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles reportedly being installed and operated by Russian soldiers and soldiers of the United Arab Republic.

The Israelis apparently are engaged in a systematic effort to eliminate or neutralize every possible military site along the canal up to a depth of 15 miles. They have been bombing enemy targets in this manner for weeks, but most intensively in the last several days.

A high-ranking Israeli officer told newsmen visiting an air base in Israel today that there are three target areas: from the canal bank to about five miles (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Rogers Sees Soviet Envoy On Mideast

Dobrynin to Confer Later With U.S. Aide

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin met today but made no decision on whether to resume direct American-Russian negotiations on a Middle East peace plan.

They agreed, however, that Mr. Dobrynin would confer soon with Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East Joseph Sisco to continue exploring the possibilities of renewing the direct discussions which ended in a deadlock last December.

State Department Press Officer Robert McCloskey said that it was safe to assume that Mr. Rogers pressed Mr. Dobrynin on the four-point American program he announced Monday to try to "eliminate hostilities and enhance the prospects for peace."

Mr. Dobrynin spent 55 minutes with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Sisco and then went to Mr. Sisco's office for 15 minutes before leaving. Mr. Rogers said he was not sure that bilateral negotiations actually have been resumed.

Mr. Rogers is understood to be especially interested following the U.S. refusal to provide Israel with warplanes "for the time being," to get the Russians to agree to talk about a general agreement about limiting arms in the area.

U.S. Banks Cut Prime Rate to 8%; News Sparks Stock Rally in N.Y.

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, March 25.—The three largest U.S. banks, Bank of America, First National City and Chase Manhattan, cut the prime interest rate to 8 percent from the record high 8.5 percent, following an initial roll back this morning by Irving Trust Co.

News of Irving Trust's cut immediately ignited the best rally of stock prices so far this year. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average soared over 20 points before settling back later in the day.

The cut in the lending rate, which a bank's most creditworthy customers was by no means unanticipated, however, sent some large banks did not immediately follow suit.

In Washington, the White House welcomed the cut.

"The administration is pleased to see a decline in market interest rates which will be an important step in improving access to credit at a more reasonable cost for the housing industry, state and local borrowers, and small businesses," presidential spokesman Ron K. Ziegler said.

The rate, which has been at 8.5 percent since last June, is in effect the minimum commercial lending rate and sets the tone for borrowing money throughout the economy.

Traditionally, a rate cut would signal that the government's anti-inflationary program was working, and that the demand for borrowed money had relaxed to the point where bankers could seek to make borrowing more attractive.

However, industry's demand for money, viewed in terms of Euro-dollar borrowings, issuance of commercial paper and the extremely heavy reliance for new bond offerings, indicates this is not the case yet.

George Murphy, chairman of Irving Trust, described the action as "unilateral." He said it was time for the bank "to show it is

part of the great team making up the economy.

"If we determined the move on supply and demand we would not have reduced the prime rate today," he said. Rather, he went on, the bank had to adjust for all the forces at work in the economy and referred to "clear Federal Reserve easing of a modest nature" in its monetary policy.

In announcing its cut, Bank of America president A.W. Clausen acknowledged that it was "pre-mature," at least from some standpoints.

"We feel that while premature in terms of overall liquidity, economy and credit conditions are rapidly making a reduction in the prime rate feasible," he said. "Such a reduction is in the public interest and can have a favorable public policy impact."

"The combination of more practical economic and credit conditions and important public policy considerations are the bases for our decision to immediately reinforce the move to bring down interest rates," he said.

Eurodollar Effect

(In Europe, the effect of the rate cut is not at all clear. The Eurodollar market, through which rate changes are quickly transmitted across national borders, is considered by bankers to be more susceptible to shifts in demand for money, rather than changes in interest rates.

[Thus, if U.S. borrowings, now amounting to about one-third the Eurodollar total, continue at anything near present levels—or go up as a result of increased U.S. demand—rates here would tend to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Agree to Return to Work

U.S. Mailmen Vote to Accept Union-Government Accord

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI)—Striking mailmen voted today to accept a wage hike agreement between postal union leaders and the government and agreed to return to work immediately.

The eight-day-old strike, which originated in New York and ended in Pittsburgh, was the longest in the history of the Postal Union.

Planned U.S. budget surplus wiped out by postal strike. Page 3.

There, followed a back-to-work movement by strikers in a dozen other states. Some 13,500 soldiers, sailors, marines and National Guardsmen assigned to post offices here were expected to be withdrawn by the end of the day.

New York Postmaster John Strachan announced that normal mail delivery will resume tomorrow morning.

Gustave Johnson, president of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, told strikers the agreement provided for a 12 percent pay increase retroactive to last October, complete payment by the Post Office Department of health and medical benefits, top pay after eight years instead of the current 21, and total amnesty for strikers.

The rally of 3,000 strikers voted to accept what Johnson described as a "settlement" although Mr. Johnson said he had "no guarantee" that Congress would draft such wage-raising legislation.

The Brooklyn Postal Union and other unions were scheduled to vote on the settlement later in the day—a day which saw U.S. troops delivering mail for the first time in the nation's history. Mail carriers and clerks already had returned to work in parts of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and at Kennedy Airport.

Meanwhile, House and Senate conferees began hammering out a compromise pay bill and members expressed confidence that legislation could be worked out.

Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., the leader of the Senate conferees, said that it was the feeling of the group that all federal employees should be included in the pay increase bill. He said that a general raise would be to President Nixon's benefit since he would not be "rewarding the wildcaters and ignoring those who obeyed the law."

Last night postal workers in all areas except central New York City returned or agreed to return to work.

Today, before going into the meeting, Mr. Hout said that the mailers were "approaching normalcy."

The postmaster general said that he anticipated full discussions of all issues but "you're being less than realistic."

He also told newsmen that the embargo on mail to New York City had been lifted since all postal workers were back on the job except in central Manhattan, and that even there 20 percent of the postal employees had reported for work.

Earlier in the day, Sen. McGee and Sen. Hiram Boren, R., Okla., the ranking Republican on the Post Office Committee, met with President Nixon on how to avoid another crisis.

Nixon Bids Congress Stiffen Laws to Cope With Bombing

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—President Nixon asked Congress today to stiffen federal laws dealing with bombings and bomb threats and to provide the death penalty if a fatality occurs.

A week ago Mr. Nixon told congressional leaders that he would ask for new laws to deal with the rash of bombings across the country.

In a statement today he said that many of the recent bombings have been the work of political fanatics, many of them young criminals posturing as romantic revolutionaries.

"They must be dealt with as the potential murderers they are," he said.

Several members of Congress have introduced bills that would deal with some of the proposals the President made. Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst predicted that Congress would act promptly to bring out a bill.

But there are a number of different approaches to the problem, including a proposal by Rep. Charles A. Vanik, D., Ohio, that would reply on the taxing power to regulate registration of those manufacturing, distributing and selling explosives.

Different Committees

Rep. Vanik's proposal would be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee, while most of the other plans, including the President's, would require Judiciary Committee action.

Rep. William E. Minshall, R., Ohio, introduced a bill to restrict the distribution and sale of blasting materials and Rep. Don Brotzman, R., Colo., a bill to increase ten-fold the penalties for interstate shipment of explosives.

"Recent months have brought an alarming increase in the number of criminal bombings in the cities of our country," the President said.

"In recent weeks, the situation has become particularly acute, as telephone threats and actual bombings have sent fear through many American communities."

The President said his proposals were not designed to displace state and local authority. "Our purpose is to assist state and local government," he said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

'Sick Out' by Air Traffic Men Cripples Some U.S. Airports

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Air traffic controllers began a "sick and tired" slowdown some of the nation today, crippling airline service in some areas.

More than half of the men who serve as traffic directors for airlines reported they were sick or tired to work in spite of warnings by their employer, the Federal Aviation Administration, that the "sick out" is illegal and that severe penalties may be imposed on those who stay off the job.

This afternoon, a court ordered the controllers' organization not to encourage a strike.

U.S. District Judge Matthew F. DeLoe issued a temporary restraining order after a half-hour meeting with attorneys for the strikers and the government.

The order is effective to April 6, when there will be a hearing on a permanent motion for a preliminary injunction which would forbid the strikers from "in any manner, including, but not limited to, picketing, engaging or taking part in picket lines or slowdowns, interfering with air traffic."

In the case of postal workers, the controllers cannot legally strike against the government. The professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization avoided calling a strike, but said the men were meeting on better working conditions and bargaining rights.

Based on reports by the controllers' organization, the FAA and spokesmen in local areas, this is the picture:

NEW YORK—Fifty-six of 129 controllers were missing at the control center at LaGuardia Field, Long Island, which controls airline traffic over a wide area around New York and Philadelphia. Landings and takeoffs at LaGuardia were cut from a normal average of about one a minute to one every five minutes.

PITTSBURGH—About 90 percent of controllers were missing for day shifts at Greater Pittsburgh Airport, and the FAA said that was one of its most acute problems, although supervisory personnel attempted to keep some traffic moving.

CHICAGO—Operations were reported normal at the nation's busiest airport, O'Hare, but flight departures were delayed up to half an hour because of delays at other airports.

WASHINGTON—Twenty of 107 controllers were missing, with delays in both takeoffs and landings—partly because of slowdowns at other airports.

MIAMI—Twenty-five of 78 men failed to show for work, and a limit of two departures an hour was imposed on flights to New York, for example. This was one-third the average rate.

Palestinian Guerrillas Fight Christian Arabs in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 25 (AP)—Arab guerrillas fought machine-gun battles with Lebanese mountain villagers today, then kidnapped the son of a powerful Christian political leader to spark fresh violence in the capital.

In a separate incident, Lebanese troops clashed with guerrillas in a Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Beirut.

Trains of the older Mr. Gemayel's Palangist militia, a heavily armed private army, poured out in a bid to force the son's release.

The two sides fought a series of running gun battles around the camp before government authorities extracted a promise from the guerrillas that Bashir would be freed.

Armed men meanwhile roamed Beirut's Moslem quarter, forcing shops to close and ordering people off the streets.

Lebanon's cabinet met in emergency session to decide on measures to damp down the crisis, which threatened a repetition of last November's violence in which at least 50 died in clashes between the army and Palestinian guerrillas.

The involvement of Mr. Gemayel's Palangist followers created a new powder-keg situation for Lebanon. Extreme rightist and predominantly Christian they are the traditional foes of Lebanon's Moslem community. The country is almost equally divided between Christians and Moslems.

Earlier today Palestinian guerrillas had fought two gun battles with the inhabitants of the Christian Arab village of Kahlah, five miles east of Beirut. A Palestinian spokesman said nine guerrillas were killed and several wounded.

Today's fighting came less than 24 hours after a raging gun battle between the guerrillas and a band of cigarette smugglers in Beirut in which three guerrillas were killed and 14 wounded.

The battle in Kahlah stemmed from yesterday's incident.

A funeral procession of Palestinian guerrillas was driving the body of one of yesterday's dead to Amman, in Jordan, for burial when it was fired upon.

The Palestinians said it was an ambush, but an official government statement said the shooting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Terrorists Kidnap Paraguayan

Dominicans to Free 20 to Save U.S. Envoy

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, March 25 (AP)—A government spokesman said that the U.S. air attaché abducted yesterday would be freed today in advance of the release of about 20 prisoners demanded by his kidnappers.

Presidential Press Secretary Cesar Herrera also said that the prisoners would be taken to the Santo Domingo airport and flown directly to a foreign country, possibly Mexico.

The American attaché, Lt. Col. Donald J. Crowley, is "safe and sound," Mr. Herrera said.

The government earlier declined to release all the prisoners demanded by the kidnappers in exchange for Col. Crowley's life. It said that it would release only 20 of the 24 demanded.

The kidnappers had rejected the government's offer to free only 20 but said that they had "postponed the shooting of Col. Crowley."

Just before the expiration of the deadline, Police Chief Gen. Guillermo Guzman Acha rejected the ultimatum and said that Col. Crowley was killed the political



Lt. Col. Donald J. Crowley

prisoners being held "will be sorry," Gen. Guzman added that the government knew the identity of Col. Crowley's kidnappers, "and they will share his fate" if he were to be killed.

Paraguayan Kidnapped

BUENOS AIRES, March 25 (AP)—Argentine leftist terrorists threat-

ened today to execute a kidnapped Paraguayan diplomat unless police freed two of their companions by midnight tonight.

A Paraguayan Embassy spokesman said that Argentine police had agreed to meet kidnappers' demands to secure the release of Waldemar Sanchez, who was seized by terrorists yesterday on the eve of a visit by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner.

Report Unconfirmed

Argentine police have refused to confirm that they have agreed to the demands for the release of two members of the leftist Argentine Liberation Front.

A report, which could not immediately be confirmed, said that the police were planning to send the two prisoners, Carlos Dellanave and Alejandro Rodolfo Baldo, to Mexico within a few hours.

Mr. Stroessner arrived for talks with Argentine President Juan Carlos Onganía and an Easter vacation in an Andes ski resort. He was met by Mr. Onganía at the Buenos Aires airport, which had been sealed by police.

Inflationary Burst Feared

Planned U.S. Budget Surplus Wiped Out by Postal Strike

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Nixon's shaky plans for an anti-inflationary budget surplus in the next fiscal year have been wiped out by the postal strike.

The budget, which is the keystone of economic policy-making, called for a surplus of \$1.3 billion on June 30, 1971, when it was issued seven weeks ago. Instead, qualified congressional experts foresee a deficit of \$3 billion to \$4 billion and possibly twice that.

Such a shift would mean stimulation of the economy toward a new inflationary burst before the current spell of inflation has been broken.

Most officials concede that the postal workers, led by the National Association of Letter Carriers, have made their case for a sizable wage increase.

Raises for Others. Granting the 750,000 workers a raise almost certainly will mean that the other 3.7 million federal workers and military personnel also will get pay increase no later than July 1.

The President's budget included \$175 million to give postal workers a 5.4 percent increase effective last Jan. 1, on the condition that Congress also approve a postal reform bill.

Another raise of 5.75 percent for all employees was scheduled for July 1 under the law calling for federal salaries to reach "comparability" with private payrolls.

Mr. Nixon asked, however, that the July pay raise be postponed for six months "because the need to control and contain the inflationary spiral is of paramount importance at this time." The delay was counted on to save \$1.4 billion in the budget, enough to produce the planned surplus.

Staff experts of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation have told Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., committee chairman, that the surplus would not materialize. They estimated that the deficit could reach \$7 billion or \$8 billion because so many of the assumptions on which the budget was based were unlikely to prove valid.

How Surplus Helps. When the federal budget is in surplus, the government becomes a supplier of money to the economy instead of a consumer.

The surplus was considered highly important to encourage the Federal Reserve System to loosen controls on money supply, an action that might lower interest rates.

If the budget shifts sharply to a deficit after a surplus last year and a near balance this June 30, the government again would become an inflationary force in the economy. The government would be forced to borrow to cover its deficits, absorbing much of the new money created by the Federal Reserve and pushing interest rates higher again.

25% Rate Cut Set For Swiss-U.S. Calls. BERN, March 25 (UPI).—The cost of telephone and telegraph calls from Switzerland to the United States and Canada is to be reduced by almost 25 percent on Tuesday, the Swiss Post Office said today.

After the reduction, made possible by a new transatlantic cable connection through Rome and Spain, a three-minute call will cost \$6.97.

President's Requests. The President urged Congress to strengthen present federal laws in these ways:

• Impose a penalty of ten years in prison or a fine of \$10,000 on anyone involved in the transport of explosives for unlawful use. The present penalty is one year in prison and \$1,000 fine.

• Double the penalty if anyone is injured as the result of such transport of explosives and provide the death penalty if there is a fatality.

• Raise penalties for bomb threats from one year in prison to a maximum of five years or \$5,000 or both.

• Include incendiary devices in the category of explosives.

• Make it a federal crime to use explosives against a federal building or vehicle and make possession of any explosive in such a building a federal crime.

• Make it a federal crime to use explosives to damage any building used for business purposes by any person or firm engaged in interstate commerce.

• Make it a crime to possess explosives with the intent to damage federal property used in its business by a person engaged in interstate commerce.

Atlanta Union Refuses Offer. ATLANTA, March 25 (AP).—Striking city employees—fired by Mayor Sam Massell last Friday—today to continue their strike for support of pay demands for union workers.

About 1,500 remain on strike. The union said that the vote to continue the strike, which is now in its ninth day, was overwhelming.

Mayor Massell fired the workers because they had gone on strike. The city government offered wage increases—less than the strikers demanded—and re-instatement without prejudice, but also without payment of lost wages. It was this offer that the strikers rejected.

WORDS OF SILENCE—Yippies leaders Jerry Rubin (left) and Abbie Hoffman, symbolically gagged, and Mrs. Timothy Leary, at their news conference in New York.

Rubin and Hoffman of Chicago 7 Stage Silent Press Conference. NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, two of the Chicago Seven defendants and leaders of the Youth International Party, or Yippies, called a news conference yesterday, but neither said a word.

Pieces of white cloth covered their faces and a heavy rope held them securely to their chairs.

Apparently they were protesting their treatment during their trial in Chicago, where they were convicted on charges of crossing state lines to incite riots, as well as their current status.

The defendants are not allowed to leave the United States pending their appeals.

However, Rosemary Leary, wife of Timothy Leary, and Rubin's wife Nancy, were present and did the talking.

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Rubin and Hoffman of Chicago 7 Stage Silent Press Conference. NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, two of the Chicago Seven defendants and leaders of the Youth International Party, or Yippies, called a news conference yesterday, but neither said a word.

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BOISE BURNOUT—Three Idaho farmers watch as two million pounds of gasoline-soaked potatoes go up in flames, near Boise, in a National Farmers Organization protest against the low prices now being offered for this year's crop of potatoes.

School Desegregation Dispute in Senate

Stennis Delays Vote on Education Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Sen. John Stennis plunged the Senate into a new dispute over school segregation yesterday, delaying final congressional action on a \$2.6 billion bill to aid elementary and secondary education.

The Mississippi Democrat objected to changes made by a House-Senate conference committee in school desegregation language added to the bill earlier by Sen. Stennis.

The earlier language required the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to apply anti-segregation guidelines with equal vigor in the North and South, regardless of whether the segregation resulted from local government policies or was merely the result of housing patterns.

Its effect would have been to force HEW to withhold school funds in Northern communities that failed to end segregation caused by housing patterns. Sen. Stennis argued that focusing enforcement on areas of deliberate governmental segregation policies meant that only the South would be subject to enforcement, although many Northern cities had more racial separation than in the South.

HEW Guidelines. The language adopted by the conference said, in effect, that HEW guidelines should be applied to bar segregation only where the courts had found it to be illegal. Since school segregation so far has been held illegal only where it is the result of deliberate policies (de

jure segregation) and not where it is the result of housing patterns alone (de facto segregation), the conference's language would apply primarily to Southern areas with a history of government-enforced segregation.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield yesterday tried to get agreement for a vote next Wednesday on the education bill, although he said he would have preferred an earlier vote.

Southern opponents of the measure agreed to a Wednesday vote but final decision was delayed by getting snarled in the controversy over the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Instead of permitting a vote on the conference report yesterday, Sen. Stennis and other Southerners argued against it at length, contending it simply wiped out the earlier Stennis amendment and laid enforcement once again on the head of the South only.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R. Pa., and Sen. Peter Dominick, R. Colo., said they believe the conference agreement is in accord with President Nixon's message on desegregation yesterday, which said that de facto segregation should not be a cause for federal action. Sen. Scott said the courts have not yet ruled that de facto segregation is illegal and until they do, "we don't know how" to proceed in the North.

practice, white teachers have used such clauses to transfer from black to white schools. This was one of the obstacles that cropped up when the Justice Department put faculty desegregation pressure on Chicago last summer in a case still in negotiation. Similar pressure has brought protests in Memphis and other cities.

The President's promised emphasis on making black and white schools equal in the cities' also takes him into touchy territory.

In the Hobson vs. Hansen case here three years ago, Judge J. Skelly Wright found wholesale inequalities in such things as expenditures per pupil between white and black schools. There have been similar findings elsewhere.

There is already a federal rule against such disparities. The Office of Education said recently that it would begin enforcing the rule. But Congress deferred the office's enforcement power in the pending elementary and secondary education bill.

In his education message several weeks ago, Mr. Nixon said the compensatory education programs for the poor that he inherited from his Democratic predecessor are not paying off. He called a temporary halt to further increases in compensatory funds.

He seemed to take almost the opposite tack yesterday. He called for a major new federal investment of \$1.5 billion over the next two years, much of it in precisely those schools receiving compensatory money.

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White House Would Sift Protesters

Rights Unit Plans Challenge in Court

By Carol Honsa

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Protesters planning White House demonstrations would have to submit detailed advance information about their past protest activities, as well as any previous arrests and convictions, under proposed new federal government procedures.

The questions about protesters are proposed as part of a 38-item questionnaire that protest groups would have to submit to the National Park Service 15 days before planned demonstrations near the White House.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which made the proposed questionnaire public yesterday, said it will challenge it in court Monday on constitutional grounds.

Chair on Rights. Florence Robin, director of the Washington ACLU chapter, said the questionnaire would be "an invasion of privacy" which "casts a chill on people's right to assemble."

She said the questions were drawn up by the Justice Department, although they were formally proposed eight days ago by the National Park Service, which has jurisdiction over the White House sidewalks.

Park Service and Justice Department officials reached late last night were unable to confirm the proposed new regulations.

Mrs. Robin said the questionnaire was prepared for submission to the U.S. Court of Appeals here, which last year upheld a lower court ruling against restrictions on picketing and demonstrations around the White House in a suit brought by the ACLU.

According to Mrs. Robin, the court said the government has a right to advance notice of demonstrations near the White House. It asked the Park Service to draw up a notice form that demonstrators would submit 15 days before their planned protest.

Also indicted was New Jersey Assemblyman Peter Morales, who is also a former director of the bank. The fifth person named was John Pensek, former president and director of the bank.

Ray Is Transferred To Smaller Prison. PETROS, Tenn., March 25 (UPI).—James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was transferred today from the state penitentiary at Nashville to a smaller maximum-security facility at Brushy Mountain near here.

Officials said he will be housed in a single cell in one of the cell blocks, and "will get exactly the same treatment as any other prisoner. We plan to work out a work program for him, but we don't know yet just what that will involve."

Ray, serving 99 years, was jailed for one year at Nashville, where he complained of his close confinement and the lack of a work and recreation program. He won a federal court order giving him work to do in prison, but later complained the order was ignored.

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Agnew Denies Row With Mosbacher Over Pompidou's Visit to Chicago

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today reports that he was critical of U.S. Chief of Protocol Emil Mosbacher in connection with the visit of French President Georges Pompidou "are totally without foundation."

He said he hoped Mr. Mosbacher would continue to serve in his present post "for many years to come."

Mr. Agnew said that the story "quoting so-called 'informed sources' is an obvious attempt to promote a dispute between two officials where none exists."

The story referred to by the Vice-President, published in The Washington Post on an earlier edition of the International Herald Tribune said Mr. Agnew blamed Mr. Mosbacher for the incidents in Chicago involving pro-Israel demonstrators and Mr. Pompidou.

According to the story, an "informed State Department source" was quoted as saying: "Vice-President Agnew places the blame for the fiasco in Chicago on Mosbacher. He contends there would have been no trouble if Mosbacher hadn't alienated [Chicago] Mayor [Richard J.] Daley's office."

Mr. Daley was alienated, the story said, quoting the State Department source, because Mr. Mosbacher would not deal directly with him and sent lower-ranking personnel to Chicago to try to set up arrangements behind the mayor's back.

Mr. Daley was reportedly so incensed over this that he sent a telegram to Mr. Mosbacher in California, which was Mr. Pompidou's last stop before Chicago, protesting Mr. Mosbacher's handling of the visit, the story said.

The cool reception that Mayor Daley and his police gave the Pompidou arrival was blamed by the Vice-President on Mr. Mosbacher's handling of arrangements, the State Department source was quoted as saying.

3 Shipowners Indicted in U.S. For Loan Fraud. NEWARK, N.J., March 25 (AP).—A U.S. grand jury has indicted five men—including three international shipping executives—for allegedly arranging \$2.4 million in unsupported loans from a bank.

The 61-count indictment, announced yesterday, also named 23 shipping corporations as defendants—14 of them Panamanian, five Liberian and one chartered in London. The other three are registered in New York.

The three shipping executives were John P. Katsopoulos of Athens, John T.W. McGuffart of London, and Michael Markogiannis of New York. U.S. attorney Frederick Lacey described them as shipowners and shipping executives.

Mr. Lacey said that, in essence, the defendants were charged with undertaking to "obtain improvident loans" from the Midland Bank and Trust Company of Panama, N.J. He described improvident loans as those not properly supported by adequate collateral or documents.

Also indicted was New Jersey Assemblyman Peter Morales, who is also a former director of the bank. The fifth person named was John Pensek, former president and director of the bank.

Ray Is Transferred To Smaller Prison. PETROS, Tenn., March 25 (UPI).—James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was transferred today from the state penitentiary at Nashville to a smaller maximum-security facility at Brushy Mountain near here.

Officials said he will be housed in a single cell in one of the cell blocks, and "will get exactly the same treatment as any other prisoner. We plan to work out a work program for him, but we don't know yet just what that will involve."

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For Foreign Sales

House Backs \$770 Million in Arms Credit

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—The House approved legislation yesterday authorizing \$770 million in credit sales of arms to other countries, particularly developing nations, over the next two years.

Trial Site Shift Denied to Manson

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (UPI)—Charles M. Manson and co-defendant Patricia Krenwinkel were denied their motion for a change of venue in the Sharon Tate murder case on grounds that publicity had "been absolutely unparalleled in history."

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard told the committee that the arms credits would be extended to such nations as Taiwan, Iran, South Korea, and countries in which he said "we have vital security interests" but which were economically unable to buy outright the arms they needed to "protect our mutual security interests."

The legislation, passed by the House by a 351-26 vote, now goes to the Senate, where it will be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee.

One critical question being raised by the Senate committee is whether the administration, in offering the credit sales of arms, is dislocating the domestic economies of the developing countries.

Mr. Packard and U. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary of State for Policy Affairs, assured the committee that in extending arms credits the executive branch took into consideration economic as well as military considerations to make the sale of arms to the developing countries.

Cabinet Gets Nixon Gift
WASHINGTON, March 25 (Reuters)—The U. S. cabinet now has a longer, larger table around which to hold their meetings—a \$4,500 gift to the White House from President Nixon. The oval table, made of mahogany and topped with leather, is only the fourth to be used for cabinet meetings since the late 1800s, and replaces one which had been in use since 1941.

sure there would be no interference with the recipient country's pace of economic and social development.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., the committee chairman, replied that he "could not think of a worse way to do so than to make it easy for them to buy bigger and better armaments."

The legislation passed by the House contains policy amendments encouraging the President to seek ways to control the international trade in arms, cautioning against the sale of arms to military governments that deny "social progress" or "fundamental rights" to their people, and calling upon the President to negotiate a Middle East arms limitation with the Soviet Union while making sure that adequate arms credits are available to Israel to protect its security.

The administration requested legislation passed by the House represents a two-year extension of a law passed in 1968 as Congress tried to impose some controls over Pentagon sales of arms abroad.

Before 1968 there were no limitations on the amounts of arms that the Pentagon could sell on credit. Since the 1968 law, the Pentagon has had to obtain congressional authorization for credit sales and Congress in turn imposes ceilings on the amount of such sales.

Interest Rates

The two-year extension, for example, sets a ceiling of \$385 million in credit sales in fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972. The credits usually are extended for a ten-year period at an interest rate comparable to the rate the federal government has to pay to borrow money.

In considering the extension of the law, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is raising the question of whether similar congressional limitations should be imposed on the sale and transfer of surplus weapons. Vast amounts of surplus weapons are now becoming available, and the Pentagon presently is under no congressional restrictions on the amounts of these weapons that it sells or gives to foreign countries.

An example of how the Pentagon transfers surplus weapons was raised by Sen. Fulbright, who asked about reports that Turkey was preparing to transfer 100 surplus tanks to Pakistan, to be replaced by new tanks from the United States. The senator observed that such a transfer would seem to be an "underhanded sort of way to evade" a U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Pakistan and India.

800,000 Trout Killed in Nevada To Halt Disease

GARDNERVILLE, Nev., March 25 (AP)—More than 800,000 hatchery-raised cut-throat trout afflicted with a strange "whirling disease" were put to death yesterday, then buried in a mass grave to prevent the spread of the disease.

"It's one of the saddest days of my life," said Charles Messier, manager of the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, after chemicals were poured into the ponds where the fish were kept.

The execution was ordered by the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife out of fear the parasitic disease might spread and endanger the multimillion-dollar Pacific salmon industry.

The Lahontan cut-throat trout, a rare breed, grow to large sizes. The disease produces crooked spines and misshapen heads. Experts agreed it is harmless to humans who eat the fish. It seldom kills the fish, but sends them into whirling spasms, making them easy prey.

Hatchery ponds will be disinfected and restocked with healthy eggs. Fresh well water will replace the river water that may have brought the disease.



SPEAKING OF EXPERIENCE—Cheryll Tate, Gilbert Santana and Edward Virella, with a prop hypodermic syringe, describing their addiction to a group of youngsters.

3 N.Y. Children Tell of Drug Addiction

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Three youths, two 13 years old and one 11, described the horrors of drug addiction to other New York children.

"It was bad, real bad," said Cheryll Tate, 13, a small, delicately featured child. "I forgot about school, all I cared about was drugs."

Up to six months ago, Cheryll said, she was maintaining her three times a day.

The children, Cheryll, Edward Virella, who is 11, and Gilbert Santana, 12, described their experiences to winners of an anti-narcotics poster contest.

Gilbert said he had sniffed glue, smoked marijuana, snuffed heroin and "skin-popped" heroin. Edward said that he had sniffed glue.

Phoenix House, where the three children now live and are receiving treatment, is a city-supported home for the treatment of youthful drug users.

Cheryll, the most talkative of the three, was asked why she started on drugs.

"I was curious to know; out of curiosity," she said, "I started smoking pot every day, then I was snorting dope, skin-popping and then mainlining."

She was referred to Phoenix House by school officials, and she said she hoped to return to school and eventually go on to college.

The youths' conference was sponsored by the March on Drugs Corps, an anti-narcotics organization that hopes to implement a nationwide program to warn schoolchildren about the use of drugs.

A spokesman for the group said it planned a "drug-out" in Central Park in April at which more than 50 young members of Phoenix House will describe their drug experiences.

Chevron Oil Accused of 347 Abuses

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Interior Secretary Walter Hickel accused the Chevron Oil Co. today of 347 violations of offshore drilling regulations in the area where one of its platforms has spewed a huge oil slick in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Hickel told a news conference he had asked the Justice Department to convene a grand jury in New Orleans to investigate what he called "evidence" of the infractions.

He said Chevron failed to maintain 137 of its 178 wells offshore from Louisiana devices called storm chokes that could have prevented the runaway well and fire that led to the pollution.

"Added 210 Violations"

He also charged "an additional 210 violations" by Chevron of other regulations. He did not spell them out but said they included "lack of pressure sensors, ignition wiring not shielded against fire, and inadequate surface safety valves."

Mr. Hickel said the grand jury should also examine the performance of companies that have the remainder of the 7,000 offshore wells in the gulf. He said preliminary investigations indicated other violations would be uncovered. He said he had no idea, however, how many other companies or wells would be involved.

If there are other violations, he said, he wanted the Justice Department to "prosecute to the full extent of the law."

The law under which the government can act is the 1953 Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which provides fines up to \$2,000 a day or six months in jail, or both.

Alcohol and Gasoline DO Mix, Says a Congressman From N.D.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT)—A North Dakota congressman suggested to a Senate subcommittee yesterday that if Americans used a mixture of grain alcohol and gasoline in their cars they could reduce air pollution and bring an end to farm subsidies while boosting rural economies.

Republican Thomas S. Kleppe told members of the Senate subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution that such an alcohol-gasoline mixture would reduce hydrocarbon exhaust emission by as much as 30 percent, prolong engine life, and give greater power without a lead additive.

He said that the increased cost of such a fuel would be comparable with the cost presently estimated for higher octane, unleaded gasolines now contemplated by the oil industry.

An aide to the congressman later said that an Agriculture Department expert had given figures to the subcommittee indicating that the cost of a gallon of gasoline would rise about 5 cents with the use of grain alcohol in the mix. The cost of plant conversions and new plants was estimated at \$6 billion.

Recent statements by oil industry spokesmen have put the increased cost of higher octane gasoline at 25 to 4 cents per gallon higher. They also estimate costs of \$5 billion to \$6 billion for new refining equipment.

Rep. Kleppe argued that since the two costs were so close, it would be better to use grain alcohol as a solution to pollution problems because of the resulting assistance such a fuel use would give to farm economies.

Filling High Court May Mean The End for 504 on Death Row

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—The United States, which had no executions in 1968 or 1969, could be building up for one of the grimmest seasons in the recent history of the death penalty.

By latest count, 502 men and two women are in death-row cells throughout the country. Some have been there for ten years, their executions delayed while awaiting Supreme Court rulings on a number of crucial death penalty issues.

If the Supreme Court rejects the claims of the condemned men this year, next year or the year after, there could follow a rash of executions throughout the country.

How the Supreme Court will resolve the death penalty question depends, among other things, on the confirmation of the ninth justice and how soon thereafter the deeply divided court is ready to confront once again issues that were put aside when Justice Abe

Film on Martin Luther King Shown at 1,000 Theaters

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25 (AP)—Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. last night attended the film "King," a documentary on her husband's work during the most effective days of the civil-rights movement. She called it "tremendously moving."

With Mrs. King at a downtown Atlanta theater, one of more than 1,000 across the nation showing the film simultaneously, were their four young children.

"I think seeing this will help us to understand that nonviolence—that the philosophy and techniques of nonviolence, which are the very core of our movement—have done more to bring about changes in our society than any other single thing that we can point to," Mrs. King said.

"King: A Filmed Record... Montgomery to Memphis" depicts the late civil-rights leader and the masses of people who followed him from the beginning of his career until his assassination.

Streets of Atlanta

It ends with the soft hoofbeats of the mules pulling the wagon bearing Dr. King's coffin through the streets of Atlanta in April, 1968.

The film is a vivid historical record of Dr. King's leadership during the most successful era of the civil-rights movement. It contains lengthy scenes of brutality, triumphs, the great mass marches, sit-ins and jail-ins during the movement.

In or Against

Each sequence of the film is described and explained by the actual voices of Dr. King and others in or against the movement.

The film, which was shown in public theaters nationwide and in Canada and Europe for one night only, was produced by Ray Landau. It includes special messages from Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier, Charlton Heston, Anthony Quinn, Diahann Carroll and Burt Lancaster.

Proceeds of the \$5-per-ticket showings were to go to the Martin Luther King Jr. Special Fund, an organization dedicated to the struggle against poverty and inequality through nonviolent means.

In Atlanta, Dr. King's home town, the film was a sellout at 11 theaters, three of them added yesterday to meet ticket demands. All theaters involved in the showing donated box-office proceeds to the fund.

The showing of the film was marred by telephoned bomb threats in Washington, St. Louis and Macon, Ga. However, no bombs were found in any of the theaters.

Rep. Conyers, D., Mich., and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., told a news conference they will seek hearings shortly on Rep. Conyers' bill to create the holiday.

Howard Bennett, chairman of a New York-based committee to campaign for the holiday, said the petition signatures include persons of all races and from all states. Mr. Conyers said he has received 500,000 letters urging such a holiday.

Gen. J. E. Rudder Dies; President Of Texas A&M.

HOUSTON, March 25 (UPI)—Major Gen. J. Earl Rudder, 59, a hero of the Normandy invasion who later became one of Texas' leading educators, died Monday.

A spokesman at St. Luke's Hospital said that Mr. Rudder, president of the Texas A. and M. University system, died of a circulatory collapse. He had been president of the university since 1965 and head of the entire system since 1968.

Mr. Rudder was called to active duty in 1942. Two years later, he organized and trained the 2d Ranger Battalion, which was given the mission of scaling a 100-foot cliff on the Normandy coast on D-Day.

Mr. Rudder, a lieutenant colonel at the time, was wounded twice in the assault of the cliff but remained in action. Half of his men were wounded or killed. He retired from the Army as a major general in 1967.

Martin Tannbaum
NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Martin Tannbaum, 54, president of Yonkers Raceway and controversial behind-the-scenes figure in New York politics, died yesterday of a heart attack.

In 14 sometimes stormy years as boss of Yonkers Raceway, Mr. Tannbaum operated under a policy that outspoken confrontation was preferable to quiet diplomacy.

Harness racing was the most visible of his three major spheres of activity. The others were the horse world in which he and the business made money from track, and the world of politics. He was a generous contributor to the Democratic party.

Adm. R.E. Jennings
WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Retired Vice-Adm. Ralph E. Jennings, 72, who commanded the "Fighting Lady" aircraft carrier in World War II, died Monday in New York City, the navy reported yesterday. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Adm. Jennings commanded the USS Yorktown, nicknamed the "Fighting Lady," during the campaigns for the occupation of the Mariana Islands and the Battle of the Philippine Sea.

He saw other service during the war as commanding officer of the auxiliary aircraft carrier USS Cape Fear, as a training division commander and as commander of the carrier training squadron of the Pacific fleet.

Gen. Václav Paleček
PORTOLA VALLEY, Calif., March 25 (UPI)—Gen. Václav Paleček, 68, who fought with the Czech forces in World War II and later was Czech representative on the Allied Control Council in Berlin, died Monday in the home of a friend here.

Gen. Paleček was arrested when the Communists seized control of his homeland in 1948 and was imprisoned for eight years. Allowed recently to come to the United States, he spent the last five months of his life as a guest in the Portola Valley home of William C. Bourke.

Reverdy Wadsworth
GENESEE, N.Y., March 25 (AP)—Reverdy Wadsworth, a banker whose brother James was a U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is dead at age 88.

Mr. Wadsworth was a grandson of John Hay, the confidential secretary to President Abraham Lincoln and secretary of state under President William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

U.S. School in Monaco Faces Bankruptcy
PHILADELPHIA, March 25 (AP)—The American College of Monaco, of which Prince Rainier and Princess Grace are academic overseers, asked the U.S. District Court yesterday for permission to reorganize under federal bankruptcy laws.

The petition was signed by John B. Kelly Jr., president of the college's board of managers and a brother of Princess Grace, the former actress Grace Kelly.

In its petition, the college listed assets of \$11,700 and liabilities of \$124,083. The largest single debt listed was \$87,587 to Prince Rainier for money advanced to keep the school open.

Milan Trade Fair



12 days of general trade fair
292 days of specialized trade shows

Figures speak for themselves. Here then is the picture of Milan's last annual May-April exhibition cycle: 43 specialized trade shows as well as the general trade fair 23,797 exhibitors over 1.3 million sq. yds. of display sites and premises 400 countries sending exhibitors 74 countries officially participating 4,260,271 visitors from 137 countries of all continents.

The Advance Catalogue, listing 80% of all exhibits shown at the big April trade fair, is published every year on February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish.

Visitors' Cards and Information may be obtained from: Segreteria Generale della Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative, Comm. Pierre Lamper, 4 Rue de Léningrad, 75 Paris 8^e 522-72-85.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair between 14 and 25 April next. Make a point of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

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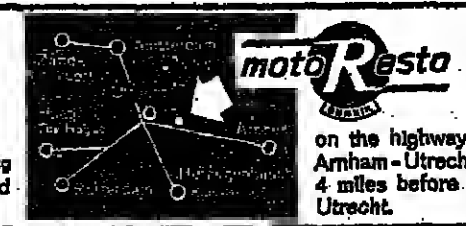
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مكتبة التراث

Ending De Gaulle's Boycott

Paris Held Ready to Resume Its Place on Council of WEU

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 25.—France will resume its seat on the Western European Union ministerial council at the next meeting May 7 in Bonn, informed sources said today.

The move will end the French boycott of the WEU council begun in 1963 when President Charles de Gaulle ordered its suspension.

The sources revealed the French intentions following a meeting today between Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Georges Pompidou.

Cabinet Post Creates New Snag in Italy

ROME, March 25 (AP).—A cabinet reshuffle today between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists over which party should provide a foreign minister in Italy's new center-left government.

The Socialists were putting pressure on Premier-designate Mariano Rumor to give the job to veteran Socialist leader Pietro Nenni.

The Christian Democrats, especially the left wing, wanted Acting Foreign Minister Aldo Moro to remain in the post. He is a former premier.

Mr. Moro's backers reportedly told Mr. Rumor that Mr. Moro would not join the cabinet except as foreign minister. Mr. Rumor needs Mr. Moro in the government to insure that party leftists will support him.

Biggest Problem

The log-of-war over the Foreign Ministry was apparently Mr. Rumor's biggest problem in putting together a four-party cabinet, a mandate he received Monday night from President Giuseppe Saragat.

Political sources said that Mr. Rumor was expected to go to Mr. Saragat this week with a list of at least 15 ministers drawn from candidates of the center-left parties. These include the Unitary Socialists and the Republican Democrats and the Socialists.

In Genoa, meanwhile, port activity was halted today by a general strike called throughout the province of Genoa by the three most important Italian labor federations.

The four-hour general strike was held to protest the rising cost of living. A total of 116 Italian and non-Italian ships anchored in the port were affected by the strike.

Role of Italians In 3-Nation Plane Project Affirmed

MUNICH, March 25 (AP).—Panavia Aircraft GmbH, the management company handling the British-German-Italian construction of a MCRA-75 (multi-role combat aircraft) fighter plane, said today that it had no evidence that Italy would withdraw from the joint project.

Panavia spokesman was commenting on a report yesterday from the British press that France had offered to build a number of Mirage F-1 fighters in Italy in an effort to secure the Italians to abandon the three-nation consortium building the MCRA-75 prototype.

"In latest contacts with our Italian partners we were assured of Italy's full cooperation," the Panavia spokesman said.

Panavia is composed of West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Bornhagen GmbH, with 50 percent interest, British Aircraft Corp., 33 percent, and Fiat SpA of Italy, 17 percent.

A formal decision by the three governments to go ahead with the project is expected at a meeting in Munich April 10. The Panavia spokesman said he felt a go-ahead could be taken for granted.

Court Says Flying A Starfighter Is Not 'Dangerous'

SCHLESWIG, Germany, March 25 (AP).—A Schleswig-Holstein State administrative court ruled today that flying a West German F-104 Starfighter jet was not "especially dangerous."

The court made the ruling in rejecting the claim for high survivor benefits by the widow of a Starfighter pilot killed in the 1968 crash of his jet.

The widow contended she was owed higher benefits because her husband was about to be promoted when he died. The court said such an increase only could be granted, under laws covering government employees, if the husband had been employed in a job that was "especially dangerous."

The court said West Germany's Navy Air Force began flying the Starfighter in 1961, 118 of the planes have crashed with the loss of 55 pilots.

Censorship in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 25 (AP).—Prepublication censorship of newspapers was extended over the weekend to include night foreign-language papers.

The move was said to be necessary to prevent the publication of "subversive" material.

staux, president of the WEU assembly.

"I think the French government thinks that the WEU can still play an important role," Mr. Housiaux said, "providing that the French position is taken into consideration."

The French began their boycott following a British attempt to bring the Middle East situation before the council. In fact, the French seized on that issue to push their charges that the council was being used for "other business," namely an attempt to lobby Britain into the Common Market.

Market Politics

They had long charged that the other WEU countries were using the WEU to get Britain into the market through the back door.

President Georges Pompidou began to soften the French stand soon after his election last summer. He told WEU members, which are the Common Market countries plus Britain, that France would reconsider rejoining the WEU if the WEU were no longer used as a "court of appeal" for Britain.

Mr. Housiaux indicated that France had gotten those assurances today.

The WEU, which is the only organization made up solely of the Common Market countries plus Britain, still is expected to play an important part in strengthening the contacts between the market and Britain as negotiations for British entry get under way this summer.

Although the Common Market commission and council of ministers will do the negotiating with the British, French sources allow that the WEU will serve as a "forum of discussion" for economic cooperation.

Actually, what has happened is that with negotiations ready to begin, the WEU no longer is needed as a court of appeal.

Parallel Crisis

The French move also has its symbolic importance, for it represents more softening by Mr. Pompidou of rigid positions he inherited from Gen. de Gaulle. The WEU crisis was a close parallel to the 1965 Common Market crisis in which the French boycotted Brussels for seven months until they obtained an absolute veto right over decisions of the European Economic Community.

This time, too, the French can say they got what they wanted, though France's WEU partners can say they didn't give up a thing.

The origins of the WEU go back to the Dunkirk Treaty of 1947 between France and Britain. The Benelux countries came in the following year to form an alliance against any future German militarism, and in 1954 the exigencies of the cold war brought the West Germans and Italians in.

France Arrests Shopkeepers' Revolt Leader

PARIS, March 25 (AP).—The French government hit back at the rebellious shopkeepers' movement today by arresting Gerard Nicoud, a firebrand leader accused of organizing roadblocks and inciting small businessmen not to pay taxes.

Mr. Nicoud, already under a suspended sentence for "kidnapping" two policemen last year, was arrested in police court in the town of Bourgoin-Jallieu where he and 16 others were being tried for blocking traffic during yesterday's widespread shopkeeper roadblocks.

The government warrant said Mr. Nicoud incited shopkeepers and independent artisans to stop paying all kinds of taxes beginning March 16, and to withdraw all their funds from national banks, postal checking and all other government-held accounts. Conviction could bring a maximum \$6,480 fine and two years prison, under a law passed in the troubled 1930s.

Mr. Nicoud and the committee of the shopkeepers' movement, which he leads, are attempting to pressure the government into easing regulations on taxes, license fees, social security payments and other items.

De Gaulle's Speeches Will Be Published

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters).—A Paris publishing house is planning to put out in a five-volume series all the speeches and messages made by former President Charles de Gaulle between 1940 and 1969.

The publishing house, Librairie Plon, said the first volume, entitled "Pendant la Guerre" ("During the War"), covering the period from 1940 to 1946, will be out on April 20. The other volumes will be published over the next few months.

Japan Will Push Drive For Eased A-Checkup

TOKYO, March 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi said today that Japan will push ahead with negotiations for an international nuclear-inspection treaty.

During a meeting with Glenn Seaborg, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, he asked him to support Japan's desire for a simplified and non-discriminatory method of inspection.

Japan signed the international treaty against nuclear proliferation Feb. 2, but with public objections to the requirement for international inspection of non-military nuclear industries.



INDEPENDENCE IN GREECE—Premier George Papadopoulos walking behind Regent George Zaitakis and his wife yesterday as they entered an Athens cathedral to attend an independence day mass. Greece won its independence from Turkish Ottoman rule 149 years ago.

TV Attachment Lets Viewer Cultivate the 'Wasteland'

By Jack Gould

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., March 25 (UPI).—The color television equivalent of the long-playing phonograph record received its first use in the home of a layman here last night.

The electronic video recording (EVR) device is as easy to operate as a telephone and the colors in a variety of entertainment and educational programs had almost a phenomenal clarity and fidelity.

The system gives the viewer the power to choose the program he wants to see in the same way a listener can pick a classical or rock music album. He can play the program at any time, and there are no commercials.

Instant Re-Run, Too

If he wants to see a beautiful or puzzling scene from a play for a second time, it is only necessary to push a button rewinding the film in the EVR cartridge and take another look. The process requires less than a minute.

Even more fascinating is another button which freezes a single picture in a program. In the case of a tour of the Louvre, for instance, the TV director would have no voice in how long one might stare at the "Mona Lisa."

Taking the EVR unit out of the Columbia Broadcasting System laboratory and into the home became possible after CBS and Motorola, Inc., licensee to manufacture the units, held a day of demonstrations in New York.

Secret Slip-Up

The demonstration let one electronics secret slip. In freezing without comment a still photograph from "Charlie Brown," the importance of what engineers call "reference EVR" became a matter of public record.

The miniature EVR film, roughly one-tenth the area of a standard 16-mm film, can be easily indexed so that a viewer or student can quickly pick out precise material from what might be likened to an encyclopedia wired for movement and sound.

Dr. Gerard R. Sava, chief of neurosurgery at Stanford Hospital, was present at the demonstration. He is working on an EVR film to instruct interns in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of head injuries, especially common in automobile accident victims brought to hospital emergency rooms.

The EVR unit used at home here last night weighed about 35 pounds and was about 20 inches wide, 16 inches deep and just under eight inches high. It required about five minutes to hook up and could be done easily by any layman. The EVR signal was fed through an unused channel on the color TV set.

The economic implications of EVR are not too easy to grasp. Certainly it is not likely to supplant either TV broadcasts over the air or cable systems. The introductory price is around \$795, but with mass production it is bound to come down.

For the motion picture industry the implications are bound to be intriguing. At present an EVR film cartridge plays 35 minutes of color or 52 minutes of black-and-white, but with thinner film, the running time might be increased to the point where a movie producer could deal directly with the consumer.

The dream of picking up a new movie at a supermarket or taking it out on loan from a library no longer seems quite so remote.

Zanuck's Fraze

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Darryl F. Zanuck, chairman of the board of 20th Century-Fox, said he would recommend to the next board meeting that Fox release its entire library of films more than five years old for home viewing with the EVR device.

Mr. Zanuck said the device is the greatest thing it will save our lives. It will save the motion picture industry.

After attending the CBS demonstration, Mr. Zanuck said he

Chile Reports Breaking Up Planned Coup

Ex-Army General, 10 Officers Seized

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25 (UPI).—Military intelligence agents smashed a coup plot timed for April 10 with the arrest of 11 of 16 conspirators, the government of President Eduardo Frei announced today.

The statement said the conspirators planned to seize power through simultaneous seizure of Mr. Frei, his defense minister and the army chief of staff.

The conspirators were identified as army officers in retirement and on active service. Highest ranking was retired Gen. Horacio Gamboa. Also identified was Lt. Col. Edgardo Puenzalida, on active service.

Although some were involved in last October's "soldiers' revolt," a 24-hour "uprising" for more pay and better equipment, the leaders of that movement, retired Gen. Roberto Vial, played no role in the latest plot, government officials said.

Gen. Vial was in his home recovering from an automobile accident. He is appealing a 300-day suspended "house arrest" sentence for his part in last October's revolt.

Seven active and a dozen retired officers, including Gen. Vial's father-in-law, were arrested Dec. 9 on alleged conspiracy charges.

A government official said the latest plot seemed to lack political definition. He described it as a "backlash" from last October's pay revolt.

Stromboli Awakens

STROMBOLI, Italy, March 25 (Reuters).—The volcano on this tiny, arid island north of Sicily erupted during the night, throwing stones and cinders more than 600 feet into the air. Scientists said there is no cause for concern.

But Young Visitors Are 'Indoctrinated'

Cuba Denies Training American Guerrillas

By Earl W. Foell

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 25.—A high-ranking Cuban official denied here yesterday that Havana is training young Americans in guerrilla warfare.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who made the denial, has been described by Cubans as "the man who taught Castro Communism." He is a top Communist party leader and government minister in Havana.

While rejecting the guerrilla-training allegation, Mr. Rodriguez proudly proclaimed that the young Americans, who he said had some to Cuba to cut sugar cane, were being "indoctrinated" to learn "the meaning of imperialism all around the world."

He said this was accomplished by letting them see how Cuba had been "structurally deformed" before Premier Fidel Castro took over, and by helping young Americans to meet North Vietnamese working and studying in Cuba.

This, he said, was not indoctrination or "brainwashing" to prepare guerrillas. He said it was intended to emphasize the solidarity of Cuban revolutionaries with minorities in the United States who had a similar view of the world.

Query on Better Ties

Mr. Rodriguez replied negatively when asked about the chances for improved relations between Cuba and Washington, or between Cuba and the Organization of American States.

[Cuba has rejected U.S. conditions for starting talks that could lead to the resumption of relations with the nations in the OAS, the Associated Press reported. It quoted a statement to that effect by AIP, the Cuban exile press agency, based on a Havana broadcast to Latin America last weekend.]

Mr. Rodriguez did hold out some slight hope that an anti-hijacking agreement might be reached indirectly with the United States. And he indicated that there was room for improvement of bilateral relations between Havana and individual Latin American states, as long as it was outside the framework of the OAS.

He said the Castro government was giving "due consideration" to an American proposal for an anti-hijacking agreement.

But he placed strict conditions on Havana's eventual answer. An anti-hijacking agreement would be possible, he asserted, only if it were bilateral—drawn between the United States and Cuba, which have no formal relations—and provided for "full reciprocity."

He emphasized that reciprocity meant that the United States would have to return ships, planes and passengers taken out of Cuba, as well as return Cuban ships, planes and passengers taken out of the United States.

Discussion of an anti-hijacking agreement has been taking place secretly through the Swiss Embassy in Havana, which handles American affairs on the island.

Los Angeles Times

Anti-Castro Army Plan

MIAMI, March 25 (AP).—Recruiting stations to establish an

anti-Castro army will open soon in Miami and other cities, a former Cuban general has announced.

Eulogio Cantillo said yesterday that registration of volunteers would start in two or three weeks. He was Cuba's ranking army officer when President Fulgencio Batista fled into exile in 1959 in the wake of Mr. Castro's revolutionary triumph. "I was in charge of Cuba a day and a night," Mr. Cantillo said. "On Jan. 2 they arrested me."

The recruiting project is part of the "Toriente plan," a new anti-Castro movement launched at an exile rally two months ago by Jose de La Torre, a leader in the Cuban colony here.

Recruiting facilities will be established in all cities with sizable Cuban colonies. Mr. Cantillo said. In the United States there are large colonies in Miami, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and in New Jersey.

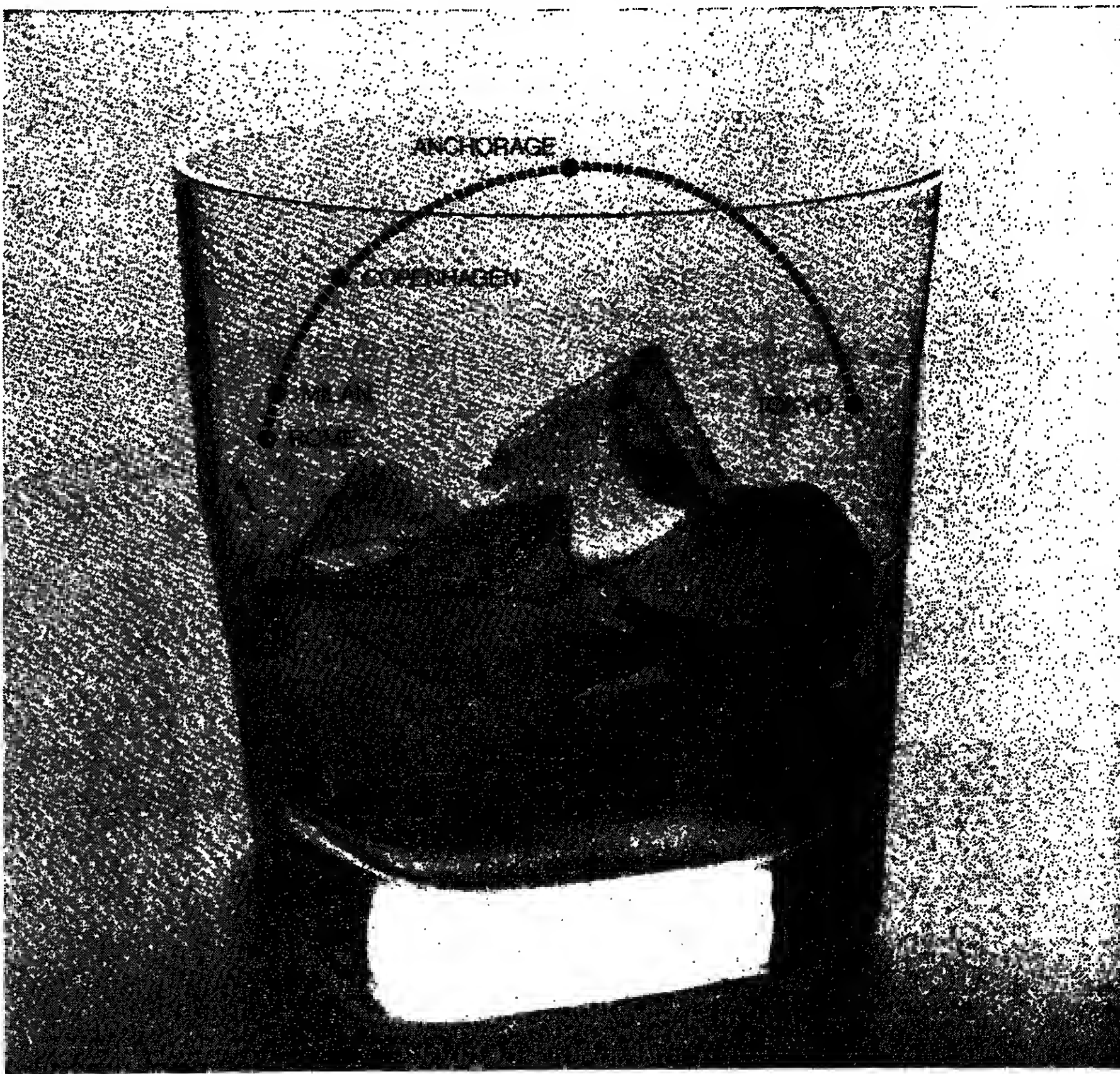
Training for combat in Cuba may be arranged in some Latin American country, Mr. Cantillo said, adding that "many types of training could legally be carried on in the United States, too, such as shooting, marching and drilling."

Bomb Damages Greek Embassy

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (UPI).—An unidentified man tossed a Molotov cocktail into the building housing the Greek and Israeli embassies today, injuring one Greek official.

Police said the bomb, thrown through a window of the section housing the Greek Embassy, could have been intended for the adjoining Israeli offices.

They said the bomb started a small fire in an embassy office. The Greek press attaché, Georg Georgiou, was admitted to a hospital with injuries to his hand from broken glass suffered when the window was shattered by the bomb.



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Wise Decision on Mideast Arms

Superficially, the Nixon and Rogers Mideast statements of Saturday and Monday answered Israel's request to buy more Phantoms now. To this limited question the reply was: No, not now, but the United States will sell more jets "promptly if the situation requires it." Fundamentally, however, the administration addressed the issue of whether Washington should continue to ensure that Israel maintains enough of a military advantage to deter full-scale war. On the crucial question the answer was yes. There is no inconsistency in the two answers, merely a paradox whose nature is insufficiently understood.

Even insiders who know everything there is to know about pilot readiness, delivery times, battle tactics, anti-aircraft defenses and the like, have trouble determining what Israel's legitimate needs are. (Understandably, Israel and American experts differ.) For outsiders, who must depend for their military briefings on Israeli alarms and Arab protests, the exercise is doubly difficult. Actually, the exercise may not be necessary. The important consideration is not the numbers game but the underlying strategic dynamic: Israeli air superiority deters war. In its first 14 months the administration had not been forced to define and decide the issue; it could coast on the Johnson sale of 50 Phantoms. Now, however, Mr. Nixon has made a basic decision of his own.

"If the U.S.S.R., by its military assistance programs to Israel's neighbors, does essentially change the balance, then the United States would take action to deal with that situation," said the President, making plain he was taking into account Moscow's shipment of new anti-aircraft missiles and advisers to Egypt. "Once that balance shifts perceptibly... then the danger of war greatly increases." By "balance," Mr. Nixon means, as the parties in the Mideast all understand, Israeli superiority.

Some Arabs may be pleased that Mr. Nixon refused Israel's immediate request but, as Cairo's Al-Ahram correctly said right after the President spoke over the weekend, "No matter what the (Rogers) announcement will be, it will be aimed at maintaining Israel's superiority." The Israelis surely would have preferred to have their request fully honored. But President Nixon's care-

ful pledge to maintain the Mideast "balance" must be regarded as far more important to Israel's long-term security, and to the deterrence of a regional war, than even the most liberal short-term arms deal. It is noteworthy, according to the Nixon-Rogers statements, that maintaining the "balance" is desirable in itself as an end of American policy and does not depend on Israeli acceptance of American political terms.

In fact, a major turn in Mideast policy is at hand. From the eager self-confident activism of early 1969 ("What we see now is a new policy on the part of the United States in assuming the initiative"), Mr. Nixon has eased into a more reticent reality ("We have to realize that we have in the Mideast peoples whose enmities go back over centuries [sic]").

A year ago the President was moving on "five fronts" toward a political solution. His advance having been blunted, he now has recast his Mideast priorities: restoration of the cease-fire and reduction of the arms flow come first. No longer is the main purpose in the talks with Moscow to "pursue every possible avenue to peace." It is a more modest goal—to "stop escalating the arms race." The administration makes clear, though, that it takes two—Moscow, too—to de-escalate. Meanwhile, it offers Israel important economic aid, reportedly \$100 million worth, to help Jerusalem bear the giant extra costs of its post-1967 defense.

For a year Mr. Nixon worked honorably and hard for a settlement. He did not succeed; his search frightened Jerusalem into a no-compromise corner and encouraged Arabs to believe that American pressure on Israel—rather than their own recognition of Israel—was the path to peace. Certainly the United States should continue canvassing the diplomatic possibilities. But its most immediate and vital contribution is to lower the level of regional violence, if possible by means of agreement with the Russians, otherwise by maintaining the military "balance" on its own. This is, as we understand it, exactly what President Nixon has now set out to do. It is possible, though far from certain, that this approach may be more effective than outside pressure in inducing the parties to think of a settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New English Bible

It will surprise no one, least of all the translators of the just published New English Bible, if their rendering stirs up the resentment of those devoted to the King James Version. One need only remember the furor caused by the publication of the Revised Standard two decades ago. Once again the old cry will be heard that the new reading lacks the majesty, the rhetorical beauty and the verbal felicity of the older one. It is easy to sympathize with the critics. The great things in the King James remain unsurpassed and will endure wherever and as long as the English tongue endures.

But it must not be forgotten that the initial impulse to the translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and the Latin was not literary or aesthetic. It was to make the Word of God clear and accessible to

those who wanted it. The King James Version is a monument to English letters, but it is full of obscurities and clotted and difficult language. Since its day great strides have been made in studies relating to the Bible: in language, in manuscript recovery, in comparative religion, in archaeology, in general knowledge of the past.

The New English Bible, the work of many hands over 24 years and the first completely new Protestant Bible in four centuries, incorporates these findings in a reading that is contemporary, clear and quick without loss of dignity. The Word does seem closer.

Eventually the success of this reading will depend not on what critics think, but on whether its readers feel that kinship that an older generation felt for the Authorized Version. In that regard, time alone will make the final judgment of its qualities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

In the Phantoms' Shadow

Washington's provisional refusal [to deliver Phantoms to Israel] is part of an infinitely broader framework, that of the mysteries and manifold complexities that govern American-Soviet relations. Washington actually is making a discreet invitation to Moscow, which certainly is not eager to run the risk of finding itself one day in direct confrontation with the United States on the Mideastern battlefield.

The refusal to deliver Phantoms is an invitation to the U.S.S.R. not to supply the Arab states, namely the U.A.R., with MIG-23s, which alone would permit these states to hit Israel's vital centers. Evil gossip and Peking will say that this invitation is collusion and that Washington is giving Moscow an opportunity of not relinquishing the finest pearls of its arsenal. In any case, this part of the world more than ever appears dependent on relations between the Big Two.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

President Nixon is seeking political influence with the Arabs at the expense of Israel's confidence in the United States.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 26, 1895

PARIS—Those adventures, many of whom are of English extraction, who have gone or who are on their way to Madagascar to take service in the Howa army and oppose the French expedition, are placing themselves, it must be admitted, in a most unpleasant position. It is not very clear what advantages they are likely to gain by their mad enterprises. If they are taken prisoner they certainly will be shot.

Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1920

NEW YORK—After a winter of strife among the baseball magnates and with peace restored once more to the ranks, that favorite sport of Americans again looms up before the public's eye. Baseball has had many successful seasons in the past, but the forthcoming campaign for the diamond warriors promises to be the greatest in the history of the national pastime. Sixteen baseball clubs are in spring training.



'Personally, I'd Just as Soon Give Up Dominoes and Go Back to Craps.'

Long Road's Ending

By Joseph Alsop

TAN TRU DISTRICT, Long An Province, South Vietnam—Last November, the Communist higher command got a badly shocking suggestion from the Viet Cong party committee of this district. It happened because the South Vietnamese government was about to move to control Tan Tru's 13 rich villages, for the first time in nearly a decade.

To all appearances, Tan Tru was then a VC fortress-district, as Long An had once been a VC fortress-province. Yet the bosses of VC Subregion III had decided to reinforce the district with a company of North Vietnamese regular soldiers.

The Tan Tru party committee, therefore, met to consider the best use to make of these reinforcements. In the upshot, the district party secretary, Hui Ngoc, forwarded a unanimous recommendation to Subregion III—a recommendation revealing that the supposed fortress-district was all too lightly defended.

The committee, in fact, proposed to use the North Vietnamese soldiers to fill the enormous, already-existing gaps in Tan Tru's Viet Cong command apparatus. This is the so-called Viet Cong infrastructure, or VCI. Managing, directing and insuring the enemy control of the countryside are the tasks of the VCI.

From end to end of South Vietnam, these tasks have always been performed by native Communist

party members, born of the local soil, with long experience in their villages and districts. The proposal of Tan Tru's party committee, to use North Vietnamese to perform many of these tasks therefore ran flat counter to both precedent and doctrine. It was refused, one may guess with horror, by the party committee's bosses at Subregion III.

The Tan Tru party committee then did the next best thing. It used most of the North Vietnamese in classic guerrilla roles, as bodyguards for the Viet Cong leaders of the district. Despite these new guards, however, Party Secretary Hui Ngoc was shortly killed in action, and his military deputy, Pham Van Bang, was also taken prisoner. Bang told the foregoing story.

Officer Defected

Since November the vital Viet Cong command structure in Tan Tru has been simultaneously decimated and rendered largely inoperative. For example, the VC party secretary of Duc Thanh Village was picked up not long ago, whereupon he sadly confessed that he had been unable to communicate with the district party committee for three whole months.

The struggle for Tan Tru has by no means ended—additional North Vietnamese units have been sent into the district to bolster the local VC. They are not happy. Indeed the second in command of the K-5 Battalion defected just a week

ago, after six years service in South Vietnam. But the K-5 Battalion and the sepper company still do their best.

Meanwhile, something else has also happened in Tan Tru that is downright startling. The use of North Vietnamese as guards for the district's VC leaders was only the thin end of the wedge. In a rather random manner, but in most of the remaining guerrilla squads and platoons of the hamlets and villages, North Vietnamese soldiers are now being used to fill gaps in the ranks.

Before long, furthermore, one can predict that the party bosses of Subregion III will have to reverse their November decision. In other words, besides using North Vietnamese as substitute guerrillas, they will have to begin inserting North Vietnamese to keep alive the continuously depleted Viet Cong command structure, the VCI.

This is the grim ending of a long road; since local recruits are all but impossible to secure, and native VC-VCI losses are very heavy, there is no other possible ending—unless Hanoi's war-planers simply resign themselves to doing without any sort of guerrilla structure in the countryside. And the resulting transformation of the Viet Cong into a largely synthetic guerrilla movement, more and more manned by Northerners with no roots in South Vietnamese soil, is a development of incalculable significance.

Wallace's 'National' Strategy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROBERTSDALE, Ala.—Before an all-white audience of 5,000 at a fish-ry in this south Alabama village, climaxing his first full day of campaigning, George C. Wallace unveiled the strategy that holds his only hope for political survival.

The reason drives of newspaper columnists from up North were journeying to rural Alabama, said Wallace, was that awareness that the life or death of his "effort" are at stake. "I want this effort to continue," he said. "The eyes of the country are on you. You have the power in your hands."

Wallace's appeal for election as governor of Alabama in terms of national politics was fully expected by the forces of his opponent and erstwhile protégé, Gov. Albert Brewer. What has surprised them is the timing. They thought Wallace would experiment with state issues for weeks before settling down to the one strategy capable of closing the gap between him and Brewer by the May 5 Democratic primary.

Public Indifference

Indeed, Wallace's national strategy is the cloud menacing the Brewer camp's euphoria, which stems from amazingly favorable polls plus defections of old Wallace courtship politicians. The disquieting note is that even Alabamians who no longer want Wallace as governor still would support him for president. Thus, Wallace must prove that the only way they can vote for him for president is to make him governor again.

This means Wallace has come full circle in two months. When he revealed early this year he might run against Brewer to save his third-party "movement," polls showed public indifference. Brewer

then proclaimed that he, unlike Wallace, had been a "fulltime" governor. To the glee of the Brewer camp, Wallace retorted lamely he had been a "double time" governor. That framed a debate over who was the most competent governor, an area where Wallace's emotional appeal would count for little.

Now, Wallace is back to a national strategy. "You and me," he tells audiences with dubious logic, "are responsible for Robert H. Humphrey not being president of the United States, and that's something." Because of Wallace, President Nixon's speeches "look like they were written here in Roberts-dale."

Thus, were he defeated for governor now, the South would lose its vigilant watchdog on the Nixon administration. In coming weeks, Wallace will be increasingly explicit that his reputation here would convince Mr. Nixon that the South was in his pocket for 1972 and, therefore, he could move leftward to seek liberal votes.

Brewer's concern about this tactic is manifest. Implying that his soft-spoken approach is more effective nationally than Wallace's bravado, Brewer suggests to campaign rallies that it was his lobbying on the Senate floor that passed the school desegregation amendment—a boast so out of character for Brewer that a worried supporter relayed warning that he was sounding like George. But Brewer knows he cannot outdo Wallace as protector of the South in national politics. Instead, he must concentrate on bringing "a moral tone" to Montgomery—in implicit contrast to what prevailed under George and Lurleen Wallace.

Brewer is a prominent Baptist

layman who brings an evangelistic style to the campaign stump and pulls it off nicely. "If you've been to your capital lately," he orates, "you don't have to see these agents of corruption—presumably influence peddlers—going up and down the halls. With his new state major pool, says the young governor, "you don't see state cars at the football game or the beach like you used to."

Racial Factors

Courthouse Square crowds in Greenville and Evergreen—supposedly Wallace country—liked Brewer's good-government spiel. But whether they like it well enough to retire Wallace from politics depends on one question: just how decisive racial factors still are in Alabama politics.

Although both Wallace and Brewer sound the same indictment of federal meddling in Alabama's schools, there is a difference. Wallace remains a true believer in segregated schools and talks that way privately. But Brewer feels segregation as such is dead, and Alabama should get on to other business. In this campaign, Brewer is betting that the people of Alabama agree.

There was evidence last week that Brewer might be right. Even here in Wallace country, audience response to Wallace was muted. But after one speech at the National Guard Armory in Foley, a grinning tow-headed boy came up to Wallace and implored: "Governor, don't let 'em put the niggers in our schools."

If enough adult Alabamians see this as their paramount interest and want to keep Wallace as their watchdog on Nixon, they might just vote to put him in the governor's mansion, no matter what the polls now show.

Getting the Message Of the Mail Strike

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The striking mailmen have delivered at least one message to the American people, and the Washington politicians. They have said loud and clear that institutions that ignore legitimate grievances, even if they are clothed in the majesty of the government, will be challenged and even defied.

President Nixon has accepted the challenge. He has said, quite rightly, that the authority of the government must be upheld by military force if necessary, but the message of the mail carriers remains. They will get by illegal defiance the pay raises they were refused by legal argument, and we will get our mail, but the basic questions of respect for the authority of American institutions will still not be resolved. In fact, there may be even less respect for principle, for the settlement will have been achieved by force.

This issue goes far beyond the mailmen. It is central to all questions of freedom and authority, and respect for institutions, now under challenge in the church, the universities, the government, and even in the family. The fundamental question is whether institutions, claiming the right of authority, have the wisdom to recognize and remove legitimate grievances in time. If they do not, they are clearly in danger of losing respect and having to use force in order to avoid anarchy.

Played Politics

The President and the Congress did not recognize the legitimate grievances of the mailmen in time. They trifled with them and played politics with them. They are now insisting on respect for their authority, as they must in the crisis, but they did not use their authority to be fair to the mailmen before their authority was challenged.

Unless this lesson of the mail strike is learned, we are just at the beginning of a much larger crisis. There are 2.75 million civilians working for the federal government, and 5.5 million others working under no-strike civil service rules for state, city and county authorities. No doubt they, if not the politicians, are learning the lessons of the mail strike. The state and municipal hospital workers in many ways have more serious grievances than the mailmen. They are seriously underpaid and don't understand why they are so underpaid at a time when hospital rooms in the big cities cost from \$60 to \$100 a day.

Letters

Lars Knows Better

By God, I have been to see these 30 years and, if you say, just two men can steal and sail away one big ship like "Columbia Eagle," then my name isn't Lars Svensen!

So I tell Capt. Christensen, "By damn, Sir, I'll write and tell the newspaper what I think!" he says. "This is a lie for I speak five languages—Danish, English, Swedish, Finnish, German and French. And they cannot tell me, Lars Svensen, that if they steal this 'Columbia Eagle' filled with bombs and give it to the country two days before the 'putsch,' there is not 'something rotten there in Cambodia,' hey?"

By the way, I've been to the U.S.A. ten times and my favorite town is Upper West Side New York.

LARS SVENSEN, 2d Mate
T.S. Astrid Maersk.

Algers.

Scope of Government

In his attack on James Reston (Letters, March 20), Raymond McNally appears unaware of or in disagreement with the scope of American government as defined in the Preamble to our Constitution. Mr. McNally limits the basic function of a "proper" government to protection of "life and property by using physical force, only in relation to those who threaten the state or threaten its use against others, whatever the excuse may be."

To quote the Preamble as reminder: "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense,

The men who control the traffic into the airports of the nation are as angry as the New York mailmen, only they are more sophisticated about it. And we are loitering down into another crisis in a few days with the railroad workers.

Accordingly, we could settle the mail strike in a few days and have no mail to deliver because the airlines and the railroads would be working. The Congress has trifled with the railroadmen as it has trifled with the mailmen, and probably won't deal with that problem either until it is confronted with another potential calamity.

Crisis of Authority

It is true, as the President has said, that there is a crisis of authority in America today. All institutions are under attack, and particularly the institutions of government, but we have to ask why. Nixon wants to uphold the dignity and authority of our institutions, but nominates men for the Supreme Court of the United States who attract members of the Senate and the bar.

The Congress resents the challenge of the mailmen, but ignores their justified grievances. Congressmen are proud of their institution and resent challenges to its authority, but support an aged speaker, John McCormack, who has outlived his usefulness and cannot use his authority effectively or even uphold the essential respect of the House.

Accordingly, while it is easy and even right to support the President and the Congress for opposing the mailmen in the present crisis, it is only fair to analyze why the crisis occurred in the first place.

In his well-publicized memorandum to the President, Daniel Patrick Moynihan said: "In one form or another, all of the major domestic problems facing you derive from the erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society. . . . All we know is that the sense of institutions being legitimate—especially the institutions of government—is the glue that holds societies together. When it weakens, things come unstuck."

Well, they are unstuck now. There is indeed an "erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society"—particularly the institutions of government. The mailmen, wrong as they are, have made the point clear. They are insisting that governments must be responsive to the legitimate grievances of the people if they are to be respected and obeyed.

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To quote the Preamble as reminder: "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense,

Jacklyn Sanders.

Oddballs and Kooks

I would like to point out to Miss Linda Freedman (Letter, March 9) that Spiro T. Agnew does not need to be "chased" that "the people" include "oddballs, kooks, and effete snobs." Obviously, he is well aware of the fact.

What he is pointing out, and rightly, in my opinion, is that the "oddballs, kooks, and effete snobs" are only a small fraction of the "people" and that the rest of us should evaluate all the noise they make at its real value, which, when you think about it, is not a hell of a lot.

J.P. LYNAM.

LONDON

Afro Looks for Men and Women—Black and White

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, March 25.—Splinters, London's first and only black and white unisex hairdressers' shop, combined with an art gallery, is a shop off an old American block—the Col Camp Shop in New York.

One of the three Splinters partners here is Walter Fountaine, 32, of the Col Camp Shop—one of New York's top hairdressers. Another American, Ned Wynne, 30, former European assistant director for Revlon International, is in the Splinters venture, along with Winston Lewis, 26, who was born in Guyana but brought up in Britain.

The only white hairdresser Splinters has at the moment is Richard Shickell, formerly at the Royal Garden Hotel. He cuts models for Nona.

Although white customers are as welcome as black ("so far as we are about half and half," says Ned Wynne), Splinters specializes in hair straightening and Afro wigs. This may sound like a contradiction (why desire your hair only to stick a kinky wig on?), but Mr. Wynne explains that it's really a very practical proposition. "It takes a long time to comb through kinky hair in the morning, so it's much easier to wear your own straight and have an Afro wig."

Lots of white customers not only need and use the straightening service, but buy the Afro wigs as well. The unisex aspect is not unique, for there are a few other salons where men

Three looks from Splinters.

Robert Dibbs

and women clients are taken care of at the same time and in the same room. But Splinters is the only salon in London where you can buy an original painting while waiting for your shampoo.

Some of the pictures are by director Walter Fountaine. Another American painter who shows there is Alice Williams. The "throwaway" also sells original hand-made jewelry from Nigeria and other accessories.



The Afro wigs, in many colors and as magnificent as lions' manes, are made of lightweight dypel and cost from 15 to 25 guineas (\$40 to \$63).

Among Splinters' early clients were Madeline Bell of the Blue Mink pop group, Doris Troy, who records for the Beatles' Apple label, and Indian model Chandrika.

The salon, located on Maddox Street in Mayfair, aims at keeping prices reasonable (it's "two

heads for the price of one" on Mondays and Tuesdays) while "creating high fashion in relaxed (straightened) hair where such a standard was not previously available."

Ted Wynne says the idea for Splinters was born in 1967 when his pretty black wife, Lucy, complained that she couldn't get her hair done properly anywhere in London.

Fountaine is now considering changing the name of Col Camp in New York to Splinters.

PARIS

Frenchwomen Invest in a Club

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 25.—Admène, a slight brunette, raised her voice and said—ever so shyly: "I believe we should buy Brasserie at Glacière d'Indochine. I've been told it's a very good stock." You could have heard a pin drop.

For Admène is not only a member of the Femmes de Velours investment club, the latest thing in Frenchwomen's clubs. She is also the wife of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French Finance Minister.

Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and 14 other women were meeting as they do once a month at the home of their president, Marie-Yvette Aussibal, and all the ladies were quietly talking about the stock market.

The club idea came from America, where there are many similar groups. The first Frenchwomen to visualize the potential of women investors here was Roselyne Pierre, wife of a French stockbroker. Mrs. Pierre began working on her project after the regulations were relaxed (in 1968) to permit women to observe trading at the Bourse (stock market).

A year ago, Mrs. Pierre rounded up 15 women friends and founded the club. Now, there are 50 branches in Paris. The idea, popularized by television and newspaper articles, is fast spreading to the French provinces.

A Piggy Bank The Femmes de Velours are not in the game to make big, fast and adventurous money. They want to understand the French economy and, by and by, build up a long-range piggy bank.

The other night, Mrs. Giscard



Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing

d'Estaing and 13 other women met in Miss Aussibal's large, modern living room, overlooking the Seine and the Eiffel Tower. The clubwomen, whose ages range from 30 and up, included two secretaries, the wife of a journalist, a housewife and a lady simply described as a "serious (widow)." Miss Aussibal, a cheerful woman in her 30s, was a good choice for president—she knows quite a bit about the market, working as she does, as a registered representative for H. Hentz & Co.

All the ladies sat with a pad in one hand and a drink in the other. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing passed around a memo on the day's topic: *le bilan* (the corporate balance sheet). Meanwhile, the president was collecting the dues: 100 francs (\$18) each, which goes into an investment pool. Then a blonde woman in her early thirties got up, wearing ultra-serious glasses and a gray suede mini-skirt. She spoke about *le bilan*—and mysterious it was. She also explained figures on a blackboard and even Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing was working wrinkles on her forehead.

When the going got rough, Miss Aussibal would take over and translate *le bilan* into household terms.

"Voulez-vous," she would say. "Suppose your mother-in-law lent you money to buy an apartment. That would have to go into *le passif* (liabilities)."



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The second half of the two-hour long conference dealt with the stocks on hand (the club has \$3,000 investment). The clubwomen, Marie-Yvette admitted, had done some pretty emotional and erratic buying here and there. De Beers, for instance, they bought because they couldn't resist the idea that diamonds are a girl's best friend. But not on the stockmarket, apparently. They also bought Moët et Chandon because of the Dior perfume tie-up. But otherwise, it sounded terribly serious.

Each woman in turn was asked to report on the stocks for which she was responsible—each is assigned one of the club stocks which she must follow on the market. One stockholder in a big flower pullover said the oil had not gone so good right now. Another pointed out that Moultrie's sales were doing fine in the United States since Moultrie changed the color of their kitchen utensils from red to yellow.

And how do French husbands feel about it all? "The beginning," Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing said, "they're a bit skeptical. But do wives ask advice from their husbands? 'Occasionally,' she said. 'After all, they've got to help us a little bit.'"

Swiss Wins Prize HAMBURG, March 25 (UPI).—Dr. Denis de Rougemont, the Swiss author, has been named the winner of 1970 Robert Schuman prize for his work towards the ideal of European unity. The FVS Foundation, which awards the 35,000 marks (\$6,830) prize, said that Dr. de Rougemont was chosen for his dedication to European unity. He is the director of the "Centre Européen de la Culture" in Geneva.

MILAN

Two Flights Down to Modern Art, Ancient History

By Cima Star

MILAN—In A.D. 1090, the Knights of San Sepolcro decided to commemorate their recent return from the Crusades by building a church like those that they had seen in Jerusalem. They chose a spot in the heart of old Milan, and as happened so often in Italy, built their church over a pre-existing structure, including the forum romanum of Mediolanum, as Milan was known in Caesar's day.

A few hundred years after the church was built, Leonardo da Vinci made architectural drawings of it which are now in the Louvre, and helped to supervise its restoration. (At least one of the frescoes recently uncovered in the crypt was done by Da Vinci students.) And a century or so later, a local sculptor created a manger scene of terra cotta figures, almost lifelike, some experts feel they may in fact have been lifelike for the period, and another carved the likeness of Jesus Borromeo—all of them now in the crypt.

And now these figures and frescoes are again visible. The present Knights of San Sepolcro have financed the partial restoration of the crypt beneath the church built by their fore-



La Cripta Gallery has paving stones from Roman forum. The pillars may be from an ancient Roman temple.

Mario Peroldi

fathe. This is where you will find La Cripta Gallery (in Piazza San Sepolcro), itself as much a work of art as a showplace for young artists.

Today, it takes just two flights of stairs to go back 2,000 years. The floor of the gallery is composed of the original large, rough paving stones from the forum romanum. In stately procession, two rows of smooth stone pillars, which may have

been part of an ancient Roman temple, support the gracefully arched high ceiling.

The gallery was opened only recently, and many of the objects found there have not yet been precisely classified.

"This probably was not a crypt," points out D'Anna Fulco Zambelli, director of the gallery. "But see how it is shaped, like an early Christian church, perhaps one in Byzantine style,

with the apse here and the entry there..."

The gallery has that reverberating silence one feels in solid stone cellars. The frescoes of the Leonardo school with an image of the bearded Madonna still visible have been uncovered, as has another fresco dating before 1400.

"We really didn't touch anything," says the director, "just cleaned it up."

Dining Out:

Perfect Vegetables in England

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, March 25.—As soon as a restaurant is slightly off the beaten track, people seem to be nervous about quality. It's a very logical, if you say to think about it. What can neighborhood possibly have to do with the standards of a kitchen?

It's with the effort to persuade restaurant cable to keep looking for Didier, in a section of London known as Little Venice (an appellation comes from the presence of Regent's Canal). This is an attractive residential area, home of a group of unostentatious writers and artists and of Lady Diana Duff Cooper.

At night, when traffic lets up, however, it is only a 10-minute taxi drive from Park Lane. Didier is a most professional small restaurant of the residential class that induces a comfortable conversation. There is a small menu of unusual dishes. It even boasts the rarity of perfectly cooked vegetables, a department where most British restaurants go completely to pot.

The three headlines this week were a *boey* (a *Flan*), a *matelote moutarde*, and a *brochette de saumon*. The *saumon*, plump and moist, had been alternated with grilled mushrooms and were served with an excellent rice-enriched with a few dollops of mushroom purée. The *purée* had a tantalizing and hard to define extra flavor which came from a savant dosage of oregano, fennel powder, and the faintest addition of black pepper. It wasn't class, but it was very good.

The *matelote* was a fragrant mixture of firm-fleshed white fish and seafood presented in a ring of saffron rice. The tend-

er beef had been prepared in a full-bodied sauce of Guinness stout.

The Vegetables

The waiter brought a large platter of assorted vegetables—cauliflower, baby marrows, eggplant, and small fondant potatoes. The marrows, instead of being cooked to the usual mush, maintained a pleasant crunch. The eggplant suggested lands of the sun.

Among the most popular dishes on the basic menu are chicken breast in mustard sauce with a point of Pernod and duckling with chestnuts and black sausages.

Although Didier subtitled itself a French restaurant, the chef is Scottish and his assistant chef is Italian. The two co-partners are Richard Williams-Ellis, an Englishman, and Bruno Conci, an Italian who formerly had a well-patronized London restaurant called Bruno Conci.

Mr. Conci and Mr. Williams-Ellis, both residents of Little Venice, decided the neighborhood could use a good restaurant. Mr. Williams-Ellis is a stockbroker, and his wife runs a handsome book shop next door to the Didier. All felt it would be a convenience to have some place pleasant to eat and entertain near home. When a shoemaker's shop became vacant, they decided to take the plunge. The decor is a smart conversion of an old house.

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Didier opened last July and has been running mainly on contented word-of-mouth recommendation. Forty-two people can be welcomed on two floors. There is a small rear patio which will be put into use when and if London's weather proves propitious.

This summer Little Venice is planning a festival with an open-air art exhibition and fireworks from the barges on the canal. For visitors who would like to become acquainted with a real London neighborhood, it is contrasted with the present artificiality of Chelsea, Didier would be an excellent

introduction. To enlarge the experience, there is an attractive pub, the Warwick Castle, next door.

Didier, 5 Warwick Place, London, W.9. Telephone: 236-7484. Dinner only from 7 p.m. until midnight. Closed Sundays. Average meal with a carafe of burgundy, about £5 (\$7.20).

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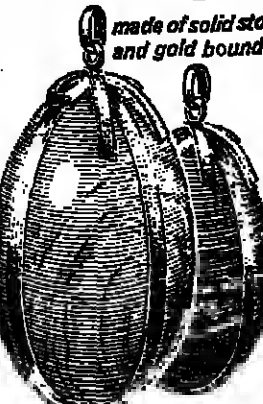
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Authorized Houses of Worship

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 25% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 35% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population in 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population in 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

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Britain Gives Go-Ahead To Textile Merger Plan

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—The British government gave the go-ahead today to an ambitious plan by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., the chemicals and synthetic fibers giant, to acquire two major textile concerns and merge them into a new company.

The plan is to bid for the total stock outstanding of Virella International Ltd., manufacturers of shirts and polyester-cotton fabrics as well as the well-known soft fabric blending cotton and wool.

ICI would also start discussions with Carrington & Devonshire about the terms of a merger with that company, which is engaged in weaving, knitting and finishing of synthetic fibers and other fabrics.

World Reduces Holdings

The companies would then be merged into a business with combined worldwide annual sales of \$35 million. ICI had volunteered to reduce its total holdings in the new company to less than 50 percent of the shares and to run it as an independent entity.

The government, after studying the matter for three months, accepted the general terms of the plan. It imposed the conditions that ICI should reduce its equity to a maximum of 35 percent, provide an independent chairman and only one director and forego any attempt to influence the new company's management.

At the same time, the government said that the plan should be subject to further study between larger companies in the textile industry, announced in June 1969, would be continued with only slight modifications.

Courtaulds Frozen

The announcement apparently froze the position of acquisition-minded Courtaulds Ltd., Britain's largest textiles and fibers company and long a rival to ICI in the fibers business.

Preliminary soundings on a pooling of Courtaulds' and ICI's synthetic fibers business, along with that of some other companies, in a national fibers corporation have failed to produce any viable proposals.

The ICI plan represents an effort to create another integrated group, like Courtaulds, that spans the textiles business from raw ma-

terials to finished product. This contrasts with companies like Du Pont, which have stuck to the fibers and left the finishing to its customers.

However, the forward integration of British fibers products has already drawn criticism from the Monnet interests of the United States and the Enkalon interests of the Netherlands. Both companies have big fiber plants in Britain.

Sir Peter Allen, ICI chairman, said tonight that the government's decision was acceptable. He said one way to get his company's equity in the textile concern down to 35 percent would be by other mergers and acquisitions.

Ford Plans Visit To Soviet Union

DETROIT, March 25 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. chairman Henry Ford 2d plans to go to Moscow April 12 at the invitation of the Russians, who proposed a "series of discussions," a Ford spokesman said today.

The invitation was from the Soviet Ministry of Science and Technology. The Ford spokesman said it may mean there is some interest in extending to the Soviet Union the trade ties that some Ford companies in Europe now have with Eastern European countries.

The spokesman indicated that Ford might be interested in selling cars to the Russians, but not in setting up a factory there.

Change in Price Policy

IBM to 'Unbundle' in Europe

PARIS, March 25.—International Business Machines, which last June announced plans to "unbundle" its pricing in the United States, said today it was extending that policy to its 15 West European companies as well as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. But the step will be taken gradually, overseas.

Until now, overseas customers have paid a single rental or purchase price for a computer and its related services. However, five subsidiaries in the United States, including one in the Justice Department, complaining that the company's policy of quoting a single price for hardware, software and related support tended to inhibit competition, prompted IBM to break its pricing into separate components.

These are for computer hardware (the actual machinery) and maintenance, system engineering support, data processing education of customer personnel, and software, the coded instructions needed to operate the machines.

IBM said today that the new pricing would apply to all newly announced IBM systems and "will be effective with regard to all systems and products commencing July 1, 1972."

"Because of government regulations and procurement practices in many countries in Western Europe,

Finland Decides 'No' on Nordek

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).

Scandinavian diplomats were confused today by Finland's surprise announcement that it would not, after all, sign the Nordek treaty for extended economic integration and a customs union among the Scandinavian countries.

After months of wavering and contradictory statements, Finland had indicated to Sweden, Denmark and Norway that it would sign, and probably ratify, the treaty, provided it could withdraw if any member decided to join the European Economic Community.

Then last yesterday, Mamo Koiristo, premier of the caretaker coalition government following last week's parliamentary elections, announced the negative decision.

Diplomats here suggested that Finland had been unimpressed by the quickened activity concerning possible enlargement of the EEC.

Biggest Rise in Europe

U.S. Affiliates Abroad Plan 20% Spending Boost in 1970

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Overseas affiliates of U.S. companies plan to boost their plant and equipment spending a whopping 20 percent in 1970 to \$12.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The biggest increase would come in Western Europe, where the U.S. government's program to curb capital outflows in order to assist the precarious U.S. balance of payments is most stringent.

Unless those curbs over foreign investment abroad are loosened, a major part of the projected expansion must be financed in Europe's already-strained capital markets.

Lifting Curbs

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said recently there was "a likelihood of easing the curbs" before sometime late this year. "Even then, it could only happen after the balance of payments showed substantial improvement," he said.

U.S. affiliates in Canada also plan a vigorous expansion in their capital spending this year, forecasting a 26 percent gain to \$2.9 billion. This follows a 1969 increase of 10 percent, according to Commerce Department data.

Last year, overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies boosted their plant and equipment spending a total of 12 percent, well below this year's 20 percent forecast.

Capital Sources

If the estimates are fulfilled, it could heighten tensions between the European Economic Community and the United States. During recent trade talks here, Common Market officials complained that U.S. companies are sopping up all the available European capital.

U.S. companies in the Common Market countries increased outlays 16 percent. For 1970 they project a 37 percent rise—the largest for any major area—which would bring outlays to \$2.8 billion.

The Commerce Department commented: "If credit conditions are very tight and the [control] program remains unchanged, actual plant and equipment expenditures in 1970 could well be lower than now projected."

The department emphasized the large boost of \$1.5 billion forecast for manufacturing activities, to total \$6.1 billion, contrasted with much smaller expenditures in preceding years.

The machinery industry led the manufacturing group last year with a 27 percent growth, and will hold that position in 1970 with a projected 40 percent increase.

This machinery expansion largely reflects the introduction of more advanced computers and related equipment.

NYSE to Bolster Emergency Fund

NEW YORK, March 25 (Reuters).

The New York Stock Exchange announced today plans to make a loan of up to \$30 million available to its \$25 million special trust fund, pending further studies of how much the fund will need in the future.

Robert W. Haack, NYSE president, said a staff study, started last fall and recently completed, recommended that the exchange increase the size of the fund, used to help in the liquidation of member brokerage houses. It acts as a form of insurance for investors.

As a result, a special committee has been appointed to determine the appropriate size of the fund and ways to enlarge it.

In the interim, the exchange intends to make the \$30 million available if necessary from its general funds subject to board and member approval.

Earlier this week, John L. Loeb, managing partner of Loeb, Rhee & Co., made public his call for an increase in the fund to \$100 million.

British Group Has Net Gain

LONDON, March 25 (UPI).

Guest, Keen and Nettelfolds Ltd. (GKN), Britain's largest engineering group and biggest steel user, today reported jumps in profit and turnover for 1969.

GKN said its turnover rose some \$167.2 million to nearly \$1.23 billion in the year ended January.

The British-based companies in the group accounted for about \$864 million of turnover while GKN's overseas companies contributed \$371.2 million.

At \$43.92 million, net profit was \$4.5 million higher than in the previous year.

Kloekner-Werke

DUISBURG, West Germany, March 25 (Reuters).—Kloekner-Werke AG, the iron, steel and coal concern, said today group net profit soared 90 percent in fiscal 1969 on a 76 percent sales gain.

Profits for the year ended Sept. 30 jumped to \$6.4 million marks (\$18.95 million at post-revaluation rates of exchange) from the year-before's \$6.4 million marks as sales rose to 1.38 billion marks (\$498.9 million) from 1.17 billion marks.

Kloekner said estimated profits of 13.5 million marks (\$37 million), reflecting the disposal of mining interests, were not included in the net, but rather transferred to a special reserve fund. These interests were transferred to Ruhrkohle AG on Jan. 1, 1969.

Store Chains Show Profit Drop in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).

R. H. Macy & Co. had its first quarterly earnings decline in seven years in the three months ended Jan. 31, which included the normally heavy Christmas business.

Macy had sales of \$290.26 million in the 13 weeks ended Jan. 31, a 4.6 percent drop from the \$307.41 million volume in the preceding year's period. Earnings were \$12.2 million or \$1.28 a share, down from \$12.25 million, or \$1.31 a share a year earlier.

For the 26 weeks, Macy's sales rose 5.4 percent to a record \$514.17 million from \$487.84 million. Earnings were \$17.67 million, or \$1.82 a share, compared with \$17.63 million, or \$1.87 a share, on fewer shares in the preceding year's period.

For the 52 weeks, Macy's sales rose 7.1 percent to a record \$904.81 million from \$844.86 million. Earnings rose to \$24.41 million, or \$2.48 a share, from \$22.74 million, or \$2.37 a share.

Dayton-Hudson, formerly Dayton Corp., which operates department, discount and specialty stores and owns and operates shopping centers, had a net income of \$28.67 million in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, or \$1.49 a share. This was down from the \$24.96 million, or \$1.54 a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year, restated to include results of J. L. Hudson Co., acquired last June. Revenues rose to \$888.375 million from \$811.89 million.

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Rate Cut Sets N.Y. Prices Soaring

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).

Wall Street's elusive dream—a rise in the prime rate by a major bank—finally came true today and stock prices responded dramatically with their biggest advance in nearly two years.

Finally, after months of despair, frustration and a woe-filled market, the nation's investors and the financial community had something to cheer about. "This could be the start of a real spring rally," whooped one broker. "Look outside—even the sun is shining."

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 18.27 to close at 790.13 as volume on the New York Stock Exchange virtually doubled.

This was the best gain in the Dow index since its upsurge of 18.51 points on April 8, 1968, a period when stocks were rallying in response to Lyndon B. Johnson's move as President to de-escalate the war in Vietnam.

Volume Climbs

Turnover today boomed to 17.5 million shares, the heaviest trading since the final session of 1969. It compared with yesterday's 8.94 million shares and with only 7.33 million shares on Monday, when the postal strike slowed volume to its slowest pace of this year.

A few minutes before noon, Irving Trust, the seventh largest bank in New York City, switched the hopes of 26 million stockholders from the debit to the credit column with its cut in the prime lending rate.

American Brands In \$200 Million Bid for Swingline

NEW YORK, March 25 (Reuters).

American Brands Inc. said today it plans a \$200 million offer to shareholders of Swingline Inc. to purchase all of Swingline's outstanding common at \$35 a share.

The announcement said Swingline president Jack Linsky and treasurer Belle Linsky have agreed to tender their 19 percent of the firm's shares.

The offer is contingent on 80 percent of Swingline's outstanding shares being tendered, although American Brands reserves the right to accept fewer shares.

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Dow Skyrockets, Volume Climbs

At 12:30 p.m., when the market

was responding to this news with maximum enthusiasm, the Dow ran ahead by 23.30 points. It had been 8.50 points higher at 11:30 a.m.

Some Profit Taking

During the afternoon, when several other major banks followed the lead of Irving Trust, prices were reduced from their best levels by profit-taking. Late today, it appeared likely that a split prime rate—with some money-center banks retaining their basic charge at 8.5 percent—might prevail for an indefinite period.

Blue chips and glimmers, building materials and savings-and-loans, motors and drugs—all these groups swept along in the forefront of the electric advance. Oils and chemicals, along with depressed

stocks and investment-grade issues, joined in the rally.

In one of the 15 most active stocks and every one of the 30 Dow industrials finished with gains.

Among the 103 new 1970 highs were such blue-chip stalwarts as American Telephone, up 7.8 to 53 3/8, and General Motors, up 2 1/8 to 75 1/8. By contrast, only 38 issues posted new yearly lows.

Ford, gaining 3 1/4 to 47 1/8 and also registering a new high, and Chrysler, up 1 3/4 to 29, rounded out a brisk showing by the "Big Three" automakers. Auto issues were strong prior to the prime-rate cut, on the rationale that the industry has passed the low point in new-car sales.

Charter New York, the bank holding company that owns Irving Trust, fittingly rose to a new high for the year, up 2 7/8 to 49.

Great Western Financial, up 7/8 to 21 7/8, was the most active stock.

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New Possibilities for East-West Trade

Under the sponsorship of

Head office Frankfurt am Main, West-Germany's international
financial centre
the

has been established in Vienna, focal point of East-West Trade.

Banque Worms & Cie., Paris
Philadelphia National Bank via
Philadelphia International Investment Corporation, Philadelphia
Bankkommanditgesellschaft Winter & Co., Wien
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Wien
Osterreichische Credit-Institut AG, Wien
Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft AG, Wien

New possibilities for East-West Trade also for you.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)



GRAMCO IBERIA

GRAMCO'S FIRST NATIONAL FUND

A share in the expanding economy of Spain

Spain is today enjoying a rate of economic growth unequalled in the Western world.

Industries, such as steel, shipbuilding, automobiles, petro-chemicals and heavy construction are booming. Tourism, with as many as 20 million visitors anticipated in 1970, brings a healthy flow of foreign currency to boost Spain's balance of payments. Agriculture, long one of the mainstays of Spain's commerce, is being efficiently reorganized and achieving new export records.

The best evidence of Spain's economic miracle has been the phenomenal rise in the share prices on the Spanish stock market. Between 1966 and 1969 the index of the Madrid stock exchange rose by an astonishing 115%.

When the time came for GRAMCO* to build on its past success and establish its first national fund, Spain was the obvious choice. Its economic prosperity and almost unlimited potential assures the investor of a highly favorable investment climate. With new investment opportunities and our proven financial management skills, we could offer the international investor a share in the expanding economy of Spain.

Our new fund, GRAMCO IBERIA, invests 100% in Spanish securities.

We are proud to announce that since the start of Gramco Iberia's operations 21 days ago, our fund has received investments of more than \$20 million!

It is clear that the international investor shares our belief in the exciting future of Spain.

*GRAMCO is the exclusive distributor of USIF, Real Estate—the world's largest mutual fund investing in prime, income-producing U.S. real estate. The Fund currently owns a real estate portfolio of 200 properties worth over \$720 million.

If you would like more information about GRAMCO, contact your nearest Gramco Financial counselor or fill out the coupon below.

Information Center
GRAMCO (U.K.) Limited, Millbank Tower,
Millbank, London, S.W.1, England.

• Please send me information on Gramco Iberia.

• **Name:**

• Telephone:

● **Address:** _____

City: _____

Country:

●●●●●●●●●●

Tokyo Exchange

| March 2nd, 1916 | | Price | | Price | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-----|
| | Yas | | Yas | | Yas |
| 4 Glass | 157 | Matsu E Ind. | 2 | Yas | 1 |
| On Cam | 466 | Matsu E. Wks | 3 | Yas | 1 |
| Nip. Print | 351 | Matsu Ry Ind | 2 | Yas | 1 |
| Bank | 313 | Mitsu & Co. | 1 | Yas | 1 |
| Photo | 800 ¹ | Mitsubishi | 3 | Yas | 1 |
| Nakawa E | 408 | Nippon Merc. | 3 | Yas | 1 |
| chi | 137 | Shimizu | 1 | Yas | 1 |
| Photo | 167 | Yokohama Corp | 2 | Yas | 1 |
| Photo | 155 | Sunamitsu Bk. | 3 | Yas | 1 |
| Air Lines | 1738 | Taisho Marine | 2 | Yas | 1 |
| Soap | 821 | Tokada Chem. | 4 | Yas | 1 |
| Sai E | 679 | Teijin | 1 | Yas | 1 |
| On Brewery | 130 | Tokyo Marine | 2 | Yas | 1 |
| Matsu | 283 | Toyo Rayon | 1 | Yas | 1 |
| Matsu E. Wks | 265 | Toyota Motor | 2 | Yas | 1 |
| Yas | 265 | | | | |

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

| Amsterdam | | IOS M&T new | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|------|
| IO..... | 94.60 | Mark-Span... | |
| AmBank..... | 240 | Metalbox... | |
| IOBank..... | 55.90 | Metall... | 11/1 |
| AmRubia..... | 148 | RandWines... | |
| IOBank..... | 81.40 | Rand-Org... | |
| AmBank..... | 193.60 | Rhokina..... | |
| IOBank..... | 61 | Rhok-Royce... | |
| AmBank..... | 87.50 | Roths..... | |
| IOBank..... | 111/2 | Royal Dutch... | |
| AmBank..... | 518 1/4 | R.T.Z..... | |
| IOBank..... | 130.50 | Shell..... | |
| AmBank..... | 475 | Tube Invest... | |
| IOBank..... | 229.18 | Union Corp... | |
| AmBank..... | 129 | Warl. S.V... | |
| IOBank..... | 134.20 | West Deep... | |
| AmBank..... | 103.28 | West Drief... | |
| IOBank..... | 75.50 | West Hold... | |
| AmBank..... | | West Am... | |
| IOBank..... | | Woolf..... | |

| Brussels | | Paris | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|----|
| ed..... | 4.320 | Flat..... | 3 |
| dAlines..... | 2.150 | Finisler..... | 3 |
| deOugree..... | 1.850 | General..... | 83 |
| deKrobel..... | 4.744 | Haider..... | 1 |
| deRobert..... | 1.718 | LaRinasC..... | 1 |
| deVeer..... | 2.118 | Montedis..... | 1 |
| deVeer..... | 1.696 | Oliveri..... | 3 |
| deVeer..... | 12.925 | Pirelli..... | 3 |
| deVeer..... | 1.892 | SinVisco..... | 3 |
| deVeer..... | | Terra..... | |

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------------|-----|
| nt,herzog | 276.50 | C.G.E. | 1 |
| nt,Gundr. | 140 | C.S.F. | 4 |
| nt,er | 176.50 | Chrobin. | 1 |
| nt,ag | 178.50 | Chrobin. | 1 |
| nt,Bank | 369.10 | Cid,Comm. | 1 |
| nt,deBerg | 279.50 | Crd,Lyon. | 1 |
| nt,deBerg | 279.50 | DeBaers 100. | 1 |
| nt,deBerg | 207.50 | DeBaers 100. | 1 |
| nt,esch | 83 | Fin,P.R.P. | 2 |
| nt,tsadi | 332 | Fr,Pétroles. | 1 |
| nt,rof | 237 | IBM. | 1,8 |
| nt,thansa | 67 | InWickCent. | 2 |
| nt,nnesman | 166.50 | Mech,Buil. | 1 |
| nt,riggall | 131 | Michailin | 1,6 |
| nt,ve | 184 | Omnicor | 2 |
| nt,news | 222 | Pathamar | 1 |
| nt,swag | 169.10 | Péchney | 1 |
| | | Pégnof | 1 |

| London | | Zurich | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------|
| gle-Amcp. | 68 7/16 | Rhokane | 2 1/2 |
| gle-AmIn. | 21 1/4 | Rh.Pauline | 2 1/2 |
| gle-Bank. | 64 9/16 | Rh.Tinto | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 39 7/16 | Royal Dutch | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 52 1/2 | Schneider | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 104 7/16 | Shell | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 9 1/4 | Simco | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 9 1/2 | Sec. G. Ind. | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 9 1/2 | Stanz Cie In. | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 55 7/16 | Thomson | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 27 1/16 | Ugine Kuhl | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 2 1/2 | Young 1/16 | 2 1/2 |
| gle-BankGr. | 2 1/2 | | |
| gle-BankGr. | 66 9/16 | | |
| gle-BankGr. | 24 7/16 | AC Fischer | 2 1/2 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------------|---|
| Unipol..... | 337/3 | BrownAdvo..... | |
| Mus. Ind..... | 48/6 | Ciba Reg..... | |
| GeSciGed..... | 120/1 | Eli LillyWait..... | |
| E.C..... | 23/3 | Hoff-Roche..... | 1 |
| Univ. St..... | 58/6 | M&BColumn..... | |
| Univ. St..... | 27/11/2 | Nestle bear..... | |
| Lawyer-Sidd..... | 38/1 | Saurar..... | |
| Rudson-Bay..... | 146/3 | Sodac..... | |
| PhChem..... | 54/1 | Sulzer..... | |
| | | Un-B.Sulzer..... | |

The One Liquid Market of Investments

That smatsational climate ... the Minho and the Douro. To listen
those get-away-from-it all beaches ... to the guitars and the haunting songs of the
the lazy days ... the lively nights ... the Fado singers, the sobbing song of Lisbon
the colour ... the excitement ... the warmth ... and Coimbra. To remember the dance
and those wines at such prices. But now of the Alentejo, the Azores. We have lived in
we would like to let you in on the secret of Portugal all our lives. For us there are no
and invite you to spend the Summer in the secrets, and we will take you there. The
golden Algarve (whatsercalled north of the trouble is, you may never want to go home.

CAN YOU BLAME THE PORTUGUESE FOR KEEPING PORTUGAL TO THEMSELVES?

TAP PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS lets you into it.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

| Commodity and unit | 1994 | Year ago | Local spot in Chicago | 1994 | Year ago |
|---|----------|-----------|--------------------------|------|----------|
| FOODS | | | | | |
| Wheat 1, red bush | 1.50 1/2 | 11.63 1/4 | | | |
| Wheat 1, hard 1.5 lb | 1.28 1/2 | 11.63 1/4 | | | |
| Wheat 2, yellow bu | 1.29 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 3, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 4, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 5, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 6, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 7, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 8, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 9, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 10, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 11, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 12, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 13, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 14, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 15, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 16, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 17, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 18, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 19, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 20, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 21, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 22, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 23, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 24, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 25, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 26, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 27, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 28, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 29, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 30, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 31, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 32, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 33, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 34, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 35, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 36, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 37, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 38, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 39, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 40, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 41, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 42, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 43, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 44, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 45, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 46, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 47, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 48, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 49, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 50, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 51, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 52, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 53, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
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| Wheat 55, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 56, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 57, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 58, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 59, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 60, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 61, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 62, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 63, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 64, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 65, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 66, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 67, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 68, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 69, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 70, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 71, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 72, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 73, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 74, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 75, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 76, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 77, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 78, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 79, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 80, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 81, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 82, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 83, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 84, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 85, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 86, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 87, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 88, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 89, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 90, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 91, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 92, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 93, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 94, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 95, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 96, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 97, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 98, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 99, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| Wheat 100, white bu | 1.32 1/2 | 1.43 | | | |
| TEXTILES | | | | | |
| Principals 60-68 28% tv | 18.44 | 15.84 | | | |
| MEATALS | | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 1 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 2 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 3 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 4 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 5 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 6 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 7 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 8 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 9 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 10 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 11 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 12 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 13 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 14 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 15 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 16 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 17 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 18 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 19 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 20 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 21 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 22 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 23 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 24 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 25 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 26 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 27 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 28 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 29 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
| Steel strip No. 30 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
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| Steel strip No. 32 (47 1/2) ton | 98.00 | | | | |
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| NEW YORK COM. FUTURES | | | | | |
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| World Sugar May 2.50, July 3.35-3.50 | | | | | |
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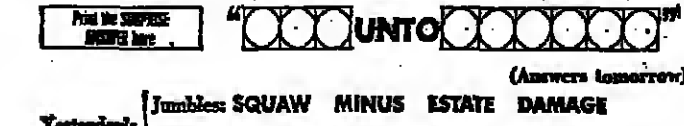
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DENNIS THE MENACE



demagogue, and Richard Dana, a partisan magistrate, who did what he could to make matters more grave and to take always to the crowd.

Mr. Zolot does not defend the policies of the men in London or their shortsighted attitudes that resulted in these policies. Too many of the men were inept, oblivious to the feelings of the colonists and ignorant of what went on overseas.

The author continually tried to rehash again the arguments on both sides. Each had its logic. But the author might have mentioned that in its nature it is a quarrel that existed before the colonists came to blows with England and will with us today. The natural resentment of a powerful local

Magda Bolmar, Sala Gaspar, Consejo de Ciento, 33, through March.

Magda Bolmar's works are of the imaginative caliber of Gaudi or Miró. Tapestry-cannases, the threads pulled back to make space patterns, threads plaited and twisted to make a fiber structure of triangular and rectangular planes with antennae dancing out to meet. Her canvas is the protagonist of each "picture." The forms: crustaceans or space ships; the placing of the pigment, olive and bitter greens, cyclamen, dark red, white, cold and warm browns, with a touch of blue, brought out on the knots, reinforces the construction underneath.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRETT

Art Buchwald

Hail Mediocrity

WASHINGTON—There seems to be no end to the Judge Carswell debate. The main charges against the jurist are that he wasn't a very outstanding judge or the federal bench. To support these charges, Carswell opponents maintain that he was reversed by 59 percent on all his decisions. A record that few federal judges can equal.



Buchwald

The sad part of it all is that the men defending Judge Carswell are not saying that Judge Carswell is a superior person, but are supporting him on the grounds that it is about time we had a mediocre judge on the Supreme Court.

Sen. Roman Hruska said at a news conference: "There are lots of mediocre judges and people and lawyers. They are entitled to a little representation, aren't they?"

And Sen. Russell Long, another Carswell defender, has said the United States needs a "B" student or a "C" student instead of an "A" student on the Supreme Court.

It came as no surprise to me when I was invited to attend the opening of the national headquarters of the "Society for a Mediocre America."

It was located in a very second-rate neighborhood, and after walking two flights up, I found myself in a dull room where volunteers were at work sending out folders in support of Judge Carswell. On the

walls were large posters of the judge, which read: "Ask the impossible and he'll do the ordinary."

Mr. Simon Listless, the executive director of the "Society for a Mediocre America," said: "I'm so glad you got your invitation. Our volunteers are a very unexceptional group, and I believe they got the dates all loused up. Everyone who was sent an invitation received it for a different date."

"How are things going?" I asked.

"All right, I guess. Of course, we can't expect much with the inadequate people we have working here."

"What are you trying to do with your society?"

"We're trying to organize the mediocre people in America to support Judge Carswell. We feel that they should be represented on the Supreme Court. Sen. Hruska gave us the idea, and we're running with it. There are a lot more mediocre people in the United States than anyone wants to admit."

"But why Judge Carswell?"

"Well, for one thing, he's known nationally as an unexceptional judge, and he's continually doing nothing to make himself noteworthy in the legal profession. Carswell has an endless list of unremarkable qualities, and he represents everything that we stand for: slowness, honesty and mediocrity."

"Why are they fighting his appointment if he's all you say he is?"

"There's a certain segment of America that is opposed to mediocrity in the courts. They want their Supreme Court justices to be 'A' students. Instead of 'B' and 'C' students."

"They can't stand to see a fair-to-middling person appointed by the President of the United States. They can't tolerate people who are no great shakes at their jobs."

"Have you been getting a good response to your Judge Carswell campaign?"

"Being a mediocre society we don't expect too much. We prefer to muddle along and hope our message gets through."

"And what is your message?"

"Carswell should be confirmed for the Supreme Court if for no other reason than he's the second-best man for the job."

\$280,000 for a Stamp

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI)—The world's rarest stamp, printed in British Guiana in 1856, was sold last night to a syndicate of Pennsylvania businessmen who bid \$280,000 for it to set a world philatelic auction record.

"It won't just sit in the bank," said Irwin Wineberg, senior partner of Irwin Wineberg Rarities, Ltd., of Wilkes Barre, Pa. "We will look at it periodically."

The octagonal, reddish stamp—which carries the picture of a wooden sailing ship on its 1-1/4-by-1-inch face—is the only one of its kind in the world. Mr. Wineberg, who has been a stamp collector for 25 years, called his investment "very sound."

There was spirited early bidding for the stamp, which last sold for \$50,000, but collectors dropped out quickly when Mr. Wineberg kept going up. The syndicate also bought the U.S. 24-cent upside-down airplane stamp for \$34,000, the second highest price of the night at the auction in the Waldorf Astoria ballroom.

The British Guiana magenta has had six owners since it was discovered by a teen-ager in 1873. The stamp has been in vaults most of the time. It was last acquired in 1933 by an Australian living in the United States, who did not wish to be identified.

The canceled magenta stamp was made by local printers in 1856 at the request of the English postmaster when a shipment of stamps from England failed to reach the colony of British Guiana, now the independent Guyana, in northeast South America.

Printed in handset type, the stamp contains the motto



The British Guiana stamp.

"Damus petimusque vicissim" (We give and we seek in return).

Found among family papers by teen-ager L. Vernon Vaughan in 1873, the stamp was sold for six shillings (then about \$1.50).

Russian Writer Hits Soviet Way of Death

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW—The dead are treated with contempt and their grieving survivors are fleeced of every kopeck that grasping funeral officials can extract.

Vandals and the thoughtless dance on graves, steal flowers from funeral wreaths and desecrate graveyards. Grave-diggers hold out their hand for payment before they will turn a shovelful of earth.

Drunk employees at morgues, hospitals and funeral homes insult the mourners who come to claim the dead.

Even that final ride to the cemetery becomes a grim caricature of a Keystone Kops chase as hearse drivers race through the streets to complete their chores.

And the authorities couldn't care less.

Such is the grim and bizarre picture of the funeral business in the Soviet Union. It comes not from some disgruntled dissident intellectual, but from Anatoly Markusha, an establishment writer for the prestigious weekly Literary Gazette.

Writing with obvious white-hot anger, Mr. Markusha demands an end to graveside profiteering and swift and severe punishment for those who prey on the grief of mourners.

Mr. Markusha declared: "Let no written explanation of government officials arrive at the editorial board (of the Literary Gazette) in reply to my article. . . . Let action be started now."

He called for establishment of an agency that would handle all arrangements for funerals, from the moment of death to the placing of the gravestones.

Survivors now must make these arrangements themselves. They must personally secure the death certificate, purchase the coffin, arrange for the burial home and attend to the innumerable other chores.

And in the Soviet Union it is not just a matter of picking up a telephone to make the arrangements. Frequently it entails waiting in line to fulfill the requirements of red tape.

Mr. Markusha offers this description of the final journey of the dead:

"Relations of the dead are received in a hospital morgue by a man usually slightly drunk who does not even pretend to show sympathy. He immediately starts to extort money from these people, stunned with grief, to prepare the body for burial."

... He can do anything the survivors desire. Only they must pay. Pay in cash as much as he thinks he can get."

Mr. Markusha notes there are

established prices for burial services, but asks rhetorically: "Who will ask about established tariff prices at such a moment? They pay without argument."

At the funeral bureau where the arrangements are completed, the employees are "rude and cheat people without any shame." The employees know that the mourner will not leave, however rudely he will be treated.

The body is transported to the cemetery by drivers and hearses from special automobile stations set aside for the purpose. Here again the mourners are met with rudeness, said Mr. Markusha.

The driver starts hurrying the mourners from the moment he appears at the threshold and "speeds across the city so that one cannot realize whether he is going to a funeral or a fire."

When the funeral cortege reaches the cemetery, "immediately bargaining starts, shamefully and secretly." Mr. Markusha notes that no payments should be made at that time, yet the mourners are dumfounded by under-the-table pay-offs.

"The mourners pay for the gravesite, pay for digging the grave. The prices are fixed by profiteers and are absolutely uncontrolled."

After the body has been lowered into the grave, the troubles continue. There is haggling over whether the family wants a fence around the grave and over the type and size of the gravestone.

If the family insists on sticking to the relatively low "official" prices, they may be forced to wait for months—sometimes years. If they agree to pay the "unofficial" prices—usually double—the fence or gravestone will be in place in three days.

Even after the last burial chore has been completed, the family has cause for concern. The desecration of graves has become a serious problem. The authorities denounce such activity and adopt resolutions promising to take action against the desecrators. "But the trouble is that nothing happens. The resolutions are not carried out," Mr. Markusha said.

He insists his protest is to benefit the living. "A negligent attitude to the memory of predecessors, the agitation of the marketplace around funerals, graves and monuments is injurious to the living, not the dead. Such negligence corrupts young people, generates cynicism. This cannot be tolerated."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: A Rendering Unto Caesar

Hearken, if you will, to the story of a Chicago clergyman who deducted \$450 from his 1970 income-tax return as a "legitimate business expense" for one of those turn-around collars. Questioned by his local tax examiner, the padre readily admitted to an honest mistake. "He explained to the tax authorities," reports the Daily Telegraph, "that the collar cost only \$4.50 and that he had misplaced the decimal point in typing the return." A clerical error as it were. "The explanation was accepted and he readily agreed to pay the additional tax due plus 6 percent interest."

However—and here's the poignant part—"an auditor later checked the clergyman's tax returns for the previous three years and found the same 'honest mistake' on each one." The clergyman was subsequently ordered to pay back taxes, interest and a 50 percent penalty for fraud. (A shocking story, perhaps, but not without its saving grace. Faced with incontrovertible evidence of his delinquency, the clergyman, we understand, smiled upon the auditors in the best tradition, dug up the scratch, and murmured: "Tax vobiscum.")

SETTING: The sun, on the British Empire, as personified by Col. Eric Bedford, who for the past decade has made a career of organizing independence-day celebrations for Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Malta, Guyana, Barbados and Mauritius. This year, Col. Bedford is arranging the centenary party of the Yorkshire steel community of Rotherham. DIS-

SOLVED: The marriage of Patty Duke, 33, to TV director Harry Falk, her husband for four years. A Santa Monica court also granted the actress permission to sue her husband for divorce. ANNE MARIE PATRICK DUKES, EN ROUTE: King Frederick IX, Queen Ingrid and Princess Benedikte of Denmark, to Kenya for a week-long photographic safari. RECONCILED: Set designer Togo Eshen and press secretary Henning Ditlev, both of Copenhagen's Ny Scala theater, after a duel at 48 paces with ancient cavalry pistols. Eshen had the last word, but after the latter had left his name off the rough draft of a new program. One pistol misfired, the other was way wide of the mark, and a bottle of champagne sealed the reconciliation.

Left over from last week's menu is the Chinese meal to eat all Chinese meals. A restaurant in Bangkok, according



OPERA SOAP—Scrubbing up for a Monday night appearance at Covent Garden in Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" is 7-year-old singer Nigel Saxton-Howe, who was fairly satisfied with his performance but regretted missing "Softly, Softly," his favorite TV program.

to Le Monde, is offering an Oriental repast in the opulent style of 18th-century China, served on the rare underware of the era and comprising 108 dishes, including slugs, tails, a la grand mandarin and mouse thighs en brochette. Eating time: two days. Cost: \$900, service compris.

The decline of gastronomy (cont.): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Patent No. 3,499,379 was granted last week to Alexander Nesterov for a process in which a stream of liquid proteins is cooled into droplets that become granules. The granules are sprayed with a tanning agent, and dye and flavoring are added to make caviar. The gunk, we hear, is to be test-marketed in Salinas, Calif., under the trade name "Tannery Roe."

In a similar state of deterioration, it would seem, is the art of dinner-table conversation. The following repertoire, for example, was lifted yesterday at Paris's Pearly River restaurant from a colloquy between a married couple of long standing:

Wife: "Listen, I'm getting just a little tired of this place. How come we always eat here?" Husband: "Whaddya mean, always eat here? When was the last time we ate here?" Wife: "The last time." Husband: "It was like hell."

—DICK ROBARACK

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